MADRAS Information

SEPTEMBER — 1964

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29 SEP 1964
MADRAS

MADRAS INFORMATION

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CITIZEN'S DUTIES

1. To render all possible help and assistance for the defence personnel.
2. To increase the production of his factory.
3. To intensify efforts for increased production of agricultural and small-scale industrial commodities to make his State self-sufficient.
4. To avoid all strikes and lock-outs that may hamper production.
5. To maintain the price level of all essential commodities and curb the tendencies of hoarding and profiteering by conforming to the various legislative and other popular measures.
6. To maintain the supply lines of essential commodities.
7. To contribute generously in the form of money and gold for the war effort.
8. To inculcate the highest sense of duty and responsibility.
9. To join the various organizations set up for the defence of the country.
10. To prevent anti-social and anti-national activities of the fifth columnists.
11. To observe strict austerity in consumption of food, clothes and other essential goods and save for the National Defence Fund.
12. To avoid unnecessary travel so that more important and essential movement may not be hampered.
13. To keep up the morale of the people and prepare them for sacrifices.
14. To check rumour-mongering and to disseminate true and faithful news and information.
15. To join or help Citizens' Committee, N.C.C., Territorial Army and Lok Sahayak Sena and Rifle Clubs.
16. To pray for the victory of our Motherland in this struggle and set aside all differences of caste, creed or party.

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Madras Information

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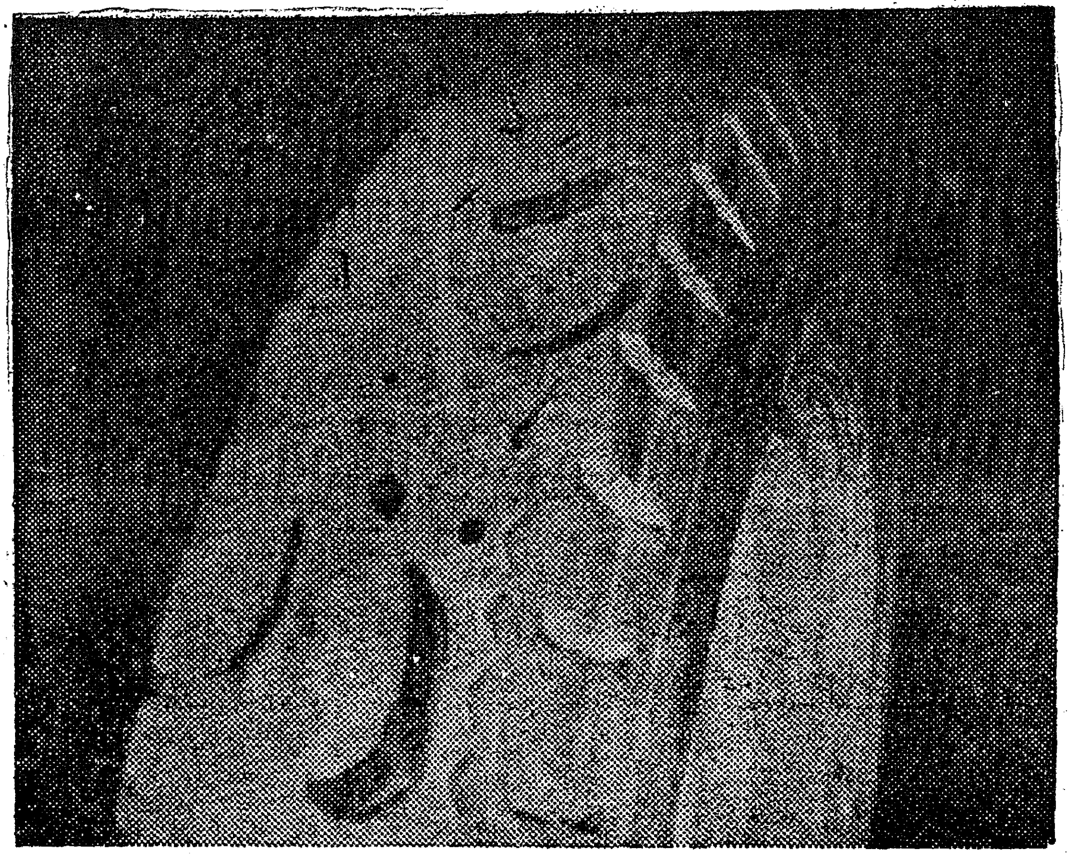
THIS MONTH'S COVER

This is the time of the year when the peasants all over Tamil Nad work hard and long in their fields and farms. It is the season of ploughing, sowing and weeding. Rice and millet crops, thirsty for fresh rains, are growing up everywhere. Fleecy clouds, often the fore-runners of masses of dark rainbearing clouds, sail past the deep-blue sky in the day. The entire countryside is clothed in green and nature is in one of her most ravishing moods. The picture on the cover present a typical scene in a Tamil Nad Village.



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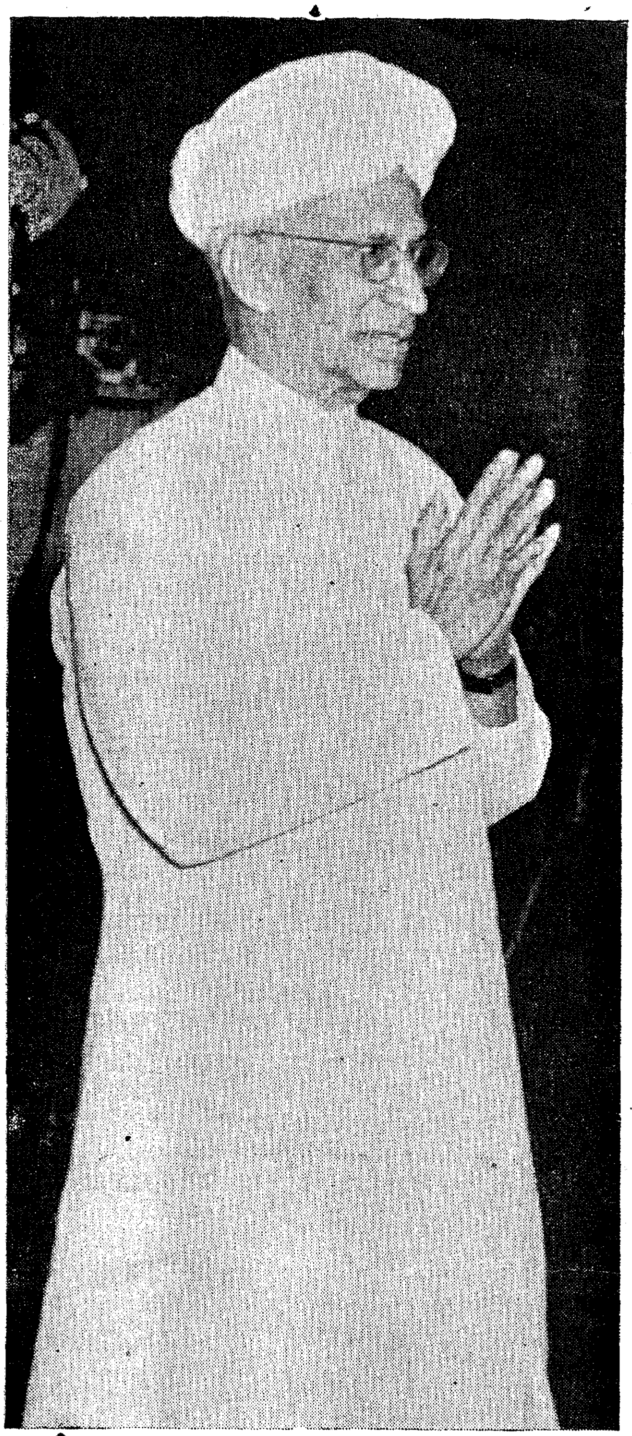
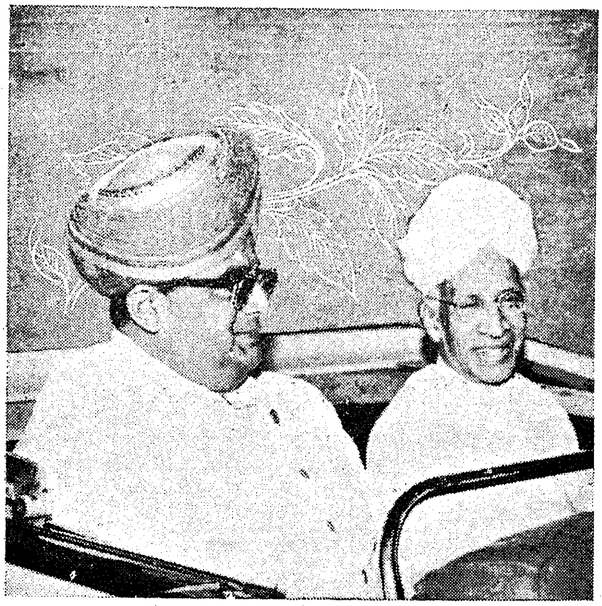
TEACHERS ARE RESERVOIRS



This country has grown by perpetual self-renewal. It has kept its vitality to-day because it has the capacity to cast away things which were obnoxious and we must have that kind of capacity even to-day. Our teachers therefore are the reservoirs of this new spirit, the new spirit of adventure in intellectual matters, in social matters, in political matters. If you do not have that spirit, you cannot communicate that spirit to the youth, who are trusted to your care. Therefore I appealed to the teachers that if the generous youth, hospitable youth, adventurous youth, courageous youth whom we have in this country, if they are to be utilised for building up a new country, a new India, a new society, the beginning must come from the teachers themselves. They must know what this country stands for and they must be able to communicate that vitality, not merely instruction.

—Dr. S. Radhakrishnan.

The Birth day of Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, falls on 5th September 1964. This day is being celebrated as "Teachers" Day all over the country.



Dr. Radhakrishnan—The Philosopher-President

Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar,
Governor of Madras.

There have been in recent times some examples of men of thought, scholars of philosophers occupying the highest seat of honour in their own respective lands. But that such a thing has happened in India is in perfect consonance with the highest philosophical traditions of India. India has always aimed, even in her halcyon days, at placing power in the hands of those who had attained a wisdom, a poise and a mental balance as the result of the experience of life which would allow them to use it judiciously and well. The power aimed at was just the power to serve and not the power to possess.

Philosopher-King

King Janaka of yore has been our ideal of a philosopher-king. He was a man of great wisdom, Atma Jnani, coupled with practical efficiency in administration. King Sri Rama was our ideal king who has been described in our literature as the very embodiment of Dharma—*Ramo Vigrahavan dharmah*. In accordance with these ideals it is the supreme sense of righteousness that entitles one to rule. To use an ancient idiom to which we are accustomed here in India, whoever is the ruler has to have in him the Ksatra element of valour and the Brahma element of righteousness. It is only when these two mingle that we have an ideal ruler. It is this Plato meant when he spoke of his philosopher-kings in whom capacity and character have mingled.

More than Dr. Radhakrishnan combining in himself these elements, he fills a remarkable role of being a great cultural ambassador of India. Whenever he went out of this country to foreign lands, he carried with him the beauty and grace of India's lofty spiritual life. He is capable of filling this role of cultural ambassador of India in such an ample measure that he may be looked upon as the fine flower of India's spiritual renaissance in the present century.

The East and the West

Dr. Radhakrishnan is perfectly at home in the West and in the East. His remarkable lectures on 'Eastern Religions and Western Thought' which he delivered as Spalding Professor are a witness to his ability in building a bridge between the best that the West has in its philosophical and religious tradition and the best and the finest that India has in her to offer to the World. Despite the out-moded idea of 'East is East West is West and never the twain shall meet Dr. Radhakrishnan has demonstrated the truth of Kipling's lines that follow:—

Till Earth and Sky stand presently at God's
great Judgment Seat;
But there is neither East nor West, Border,
nor Breed, nor Birth,
When two strong men stand face to face,
though they come from the ends of the earth!

Our Great Teacher

Dr. Radhakrishnan has served his country in many capacities. But, above all, he is a great teacher from whom all of us have learnt much and will continue to learn. It is India's peculiar privilege to have a great philosopher, a great educationist and a great humanist as her President. That in itself shows the kind of men we honour and respect.

—*Jawaharlal Nehru*

Our duty to GURU

Dr. (Smt.) T. S. Soundaram Ramachandran, *Deputy Minister for Education.*

Teachers' Day is being celebrated on 5th September 1964, all over India. The day also happens to be the birthday of our Rashtrapathi, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, a very happy coincidence indeed. Let us pay homage to our Gurus to whom we owe a life-long debt for making us what we are. In this article, Srimathi Soundaram Ramachandran emphasised our duty to the teacher by way of love and respect to him.

The Guru or the teacher has been held in great esteem, not only in India, but in all countries of the world from times immemorial. Before the advent of the printing press and the era of cheap books, a Guru was literally the brains trust of the nation. The Guru-Shishya or the teacher-student relationship was then both intimate and noble—'*mata-pita guru devo*' runs the old salutation which implies that the place of the guru was even before that of God. Not only did he guide individual disciples, who gained everything in character building and education, both in the abstract and in the material sense; he also guided the destiny of the nation by giving correct advice to the King and by guiding the Council of Ministers.

To-day this old concept of the Guru has undergone a change. The old standards are no longer valued either for the Guru or for the disciples. The main reason is the growth of mass education and the acceptance of the doctrine that education is the birth-right of every citizen in a democratic country. This is a very good event in the history of mankind, but it has naturally led to an immense increase in the number of teachers and disciples. The teacher-pupil relationship is, therefore, becoming more and more impersonal and the intimate relationship and affection of the Guru for his student and his influence over them as well as the affection and respect of the students for the Guru are gradually diminishing. There is, however, no reason why the expansion of education should necessarily lead to a dilution of the close and affectionate relationship between teachers and students. In fact, democracy and mass education have everything to gain if, in spite of the increase in numbers, we can also revive and maintain the ancient close ties between teachers and students.

Chief Minister of Madras, distributing kits to school children at Sriperumbur on 14th August 1964. CARE has presented these kits.

The Madras State Parent-Teacher Association was inaugurated by the Chief Minister Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam at Children's Theatre on 14th August 1964.

It is a very happy sign that the public has become aware of this need in recent years and has realised that the quality of education and the character building of the students cannot be placed on a secure foundation unless the old ethical and personal relationship between the teachers and students is revived. This can be done only if the parents love and respect the teacher and the society as a whole accords him a very high place in its hierarchy. On their part, the teachers themselves will have to lead a life of devotion to learning and show that keen interest in the welfare of the students which would command the affection and devotion not only of the students themselves, but also of their parents and of the society as a whole. One feels very happy to find that both the society and the teachers are showing a greater appreciation of these mutual responsibilities.

In order to raise the status of teachers in society, it is essential to assure them of a minimum standard of living. The proverbial poverty of the learned men cannot and should not be an excuse for us not to think of the welfare of the teachers. In ancient days, society looked after the Gurus in every way ; and, in the Twentieth century also, the parents deem it to be their sacred duty to look after the welfare of the teachers. It must, however, be remembered that the status of teachers will not depend upon salaries alone. The parents will have to love and respect the teachers, who, in their turn, should take their duties in right earnest and take intense interest in the welfare of their students.

It is the greatest good fortune of ours that we have elected two eminent teachers--Dr. Radhakrishnan and Dr. Zakir Hussain--as our Rashtrapathi and Up-Rashtrapathi. But this is not enough. Every teacher in society must feel that he is loved and respected by society and that he has a vital role to play in shaping the destiny of the rising generation. It is for the creation of this general feeling that the Teachers' Day is to be mainly observed. It is extremely appropriate that this day also happens to be the birthday of our Rashtrapathi. On this auspicious day, every parent and every member of the society should remind himself that it is his duty to love and respect the teachers, so that the young children will also develop a similar attitude.

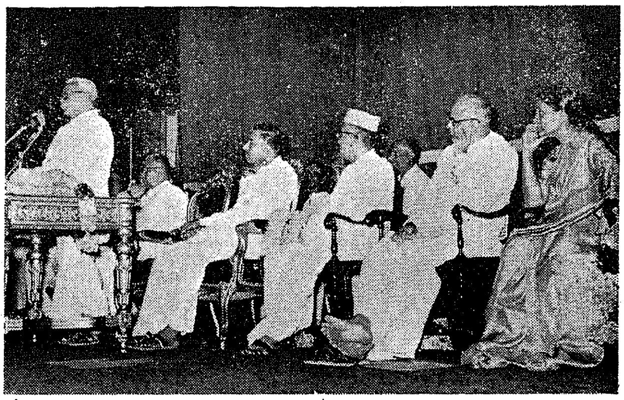
The Teacher and the Society

The teacher or guru has always held a special status in our culture for he was a man of learning and accomplishment. It is unfortunate that at a time when education is no longer a luxury but a necessity for survival in a highly comptetive and fast moving society, the teacher's position has been adversely affected.

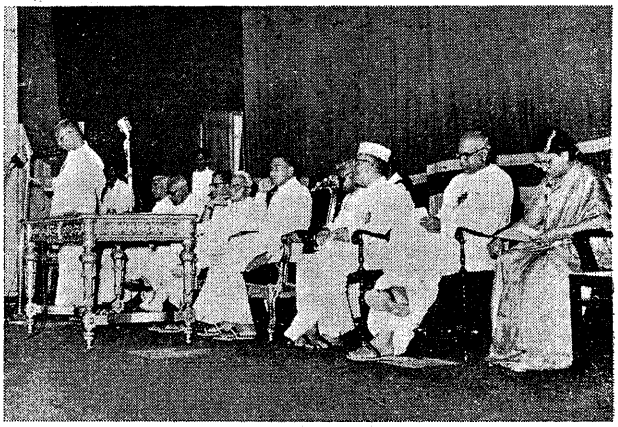
In the interest of our children and of society in general, it is essential to raise the teacher's social and economic status. On the teacher himself lies the responsibility of living up to the ideals expected of him and without which he cannot gain the respect either of his pupils or the community.

—Smt. INDIRA GANDHI,
Union Minister for Information and Broadcasting.

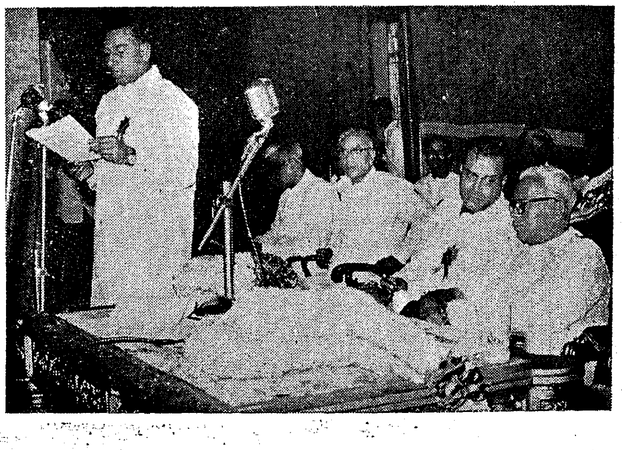
Panchayat Chiefs Confer. . . .



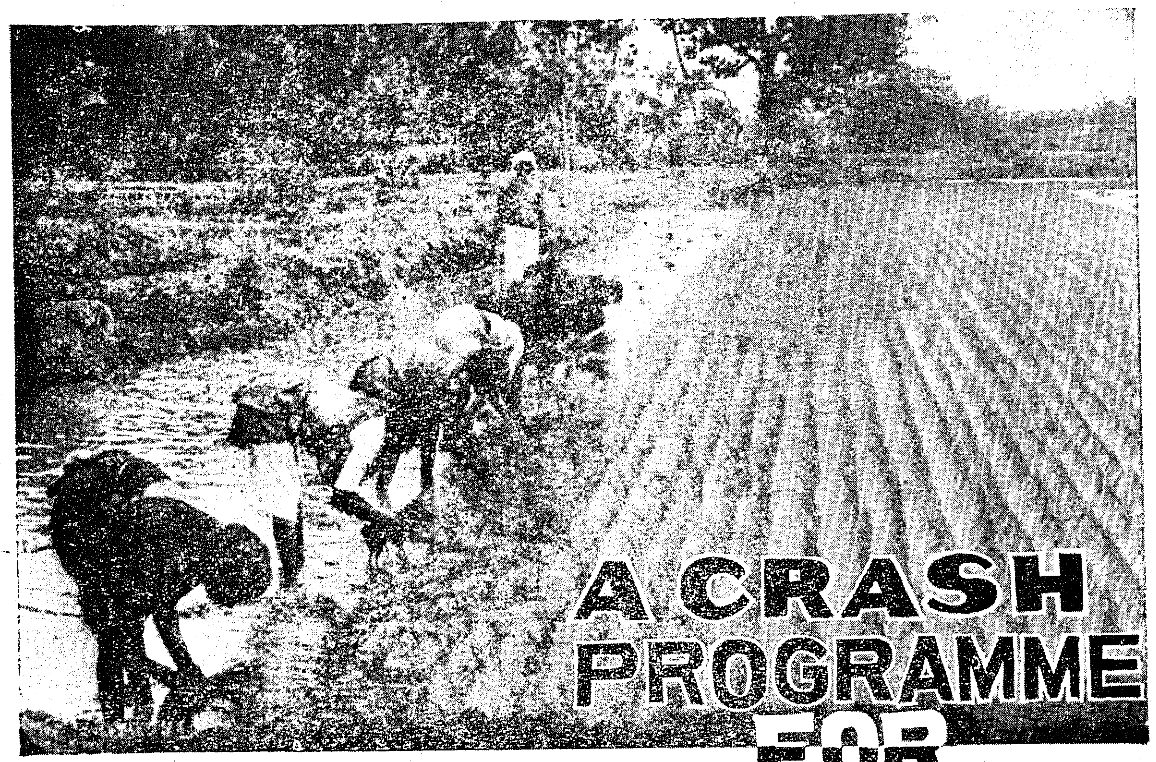
A two-day conference of the Chairmen of the Panchayat Unions held in Madras on 30th and 31st July 1964. The Chief Minister, Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, who inaugurated the conference favoured the constitution of a committee to suggest ways and means of improving the financial position of Panchayats and Panchayat Unions. The Chief Minister also stated that it was the duty of Panchayat Union Chiefs to take initiative in Village Development Works. He said Panchayat Chiefs could play a prominent role in making Elementary Education successful.



Sri S. M. A. Majid, Minister of Local Administration, who presided appealed to the Chairmen to rise above party considerations and dedicate themselves to work for the Panchayats.



Sri K. Rajaram, .M.L.C, President of the Tamilnad Panchayat Unions suggested the formation of a permanent standing committee consisting of representatives of Panchayat Unions and the Legislature who advise periodically for smooth and effective functioning of Panchayats and Panchayat Unions.



A CRASH PROGRAMME FOR RICE PRODUCTION

The recent food situation in the country has necessitated a crash programme in the short run and a comprehensive long-term plan to tide over the recurring food shortage of the country permanently. The Madras Government have, besides its long-term plans, drawn up a crash programme involving sum of Rs. 1·5 *crores for implementation in the next two years. It is hoped that these measures will result in producing an additional food output of* 125,000 *tons per annum,* 12,500 *bales of cotton and* 30,000 *tons of groundnut.*

Farming has always been regarded as an honourable profession in this country. It is yet to be made worth-while profession, free from agonising drudgery. Judicious use of fertilisers, improved seeds and implements, timely plant protection measures and approved farm management practices of Madras are showing how this could be done.

The real key to the present problem of tackling the food situation is increased food production. It is bad that on account of shortage of food production, the country's economy should be put in jeopardy off and on and the country to face a crisis. The problem of increasing food production is being considered in two ways short-term and long-term measures.

The Madras Government have drawn up a comprehensive programme to step up agricultural production in the short on an emergency basis. The Government have extended the scheme of intensive cultivation in the current year to additional areas in Chingleput, Ramanathapuram and Madurai districts in respect of paddy and to irrigated areas in Ramanathapuram and Thirunelveli districts in respect of millets and is expected to result in an additional production potential of a little over 35, 000 tons of foodgrains.

The Government have also decided to extend the Package Programme to the entire district of Thanjavur and to certain select areas in Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli, Coimbatore, South Arcot and North Arcot districts.

Out of the 375 blocks, 123 Development Blocks have been chosen. Concentration will be paid to work out "Worthwhile and quick yielding" schemes.

The Central Government have given an assurance that the Central assistance given for the accelerated programme would be outside the Plan ceilings.

Irrigation

The early execution of medium and minor irrigation projects should make significant contribution towards an increase in agricultural production. The Government have accordingly stepped up the pace of execution of some of the medium irrigation projects like the Gomuki Nadhi Scheme in South Arcot district and Chittar-Pattanamkal in Kanyakumari district. A number of new minor irrigation schemes have also been sanctioned benefitting different tracts in the State.

The multi-purpose Parambikulam-Aliyar Project when completed will irrigate 2·4 lakhs acres most of which will be in the semi-desert and famine affected taluks of Udumalpet, Dharapuram and Palladam besides the Pollachi taluk at the foot of the Anamalai Hills of Coimbatore district. The Government have further decided that financial assistance should be given for the improvement of the backward land in the above four taluks of Coimbatore. By the end of the Third Plan, Coimbatore will be second to Thanjavur as granary of Madras State.

Other important measures advocated for increased food production are use of improved seeds, use of chemical manures, green manures, etc.

Seed farms

The State Government have established Seed Farms at a number of points in the State. The nucleus seeds are produced in the Research Stations and these are multiplied in the Primary Seed Farms under the direct personal supervision of qualified technical staff of the Agricultural Department.

By the end of Second Plan, 134 Seed Farms had been established to multiply and distribute improved seeds. The Third Plan target is to raise the number of Seed Farms to 210. By the end of 1962–63, there were 158 Seed Farms functioning in this State. In the current year, it has been programmed to open 42 new Farms thus leaving only 10 more Farms to be opened in 1964–65.

The quantity of improved seeds distributed has already been increased from 23, 811 tonnes at the end of Second Plan to 36,181 tonnes as against the Third plan farget of 210,000 tonnes.

Fertiliser

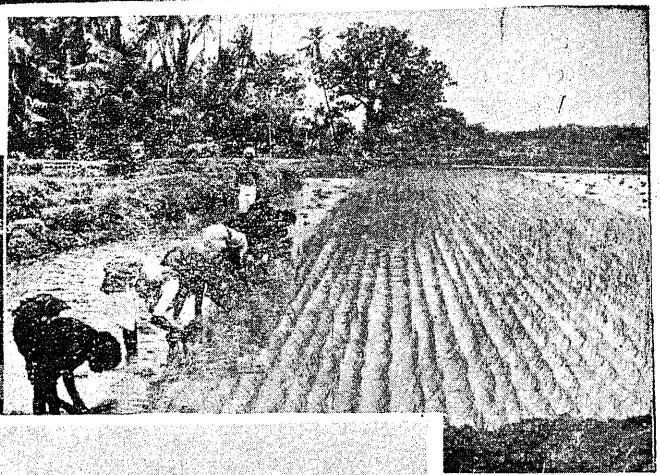
The Government have also placed great reliance on larger use of fertilisers. The consumption of fertiliser at the end of Second Plan was 1·14 lakhs tonnes. The Third Plan envisages a target of 5·83 lakhs tonnes in terms of Ammonium Sulphate. By the end of the current year, it is expected that the fertiliser consumption will reach 3 lakhs tonnes leaving a gap of 2·83 lakhs tonnes which will be reached in the remaining two years of the Plan period. The Government are taking every step to stimulate the demand for fertilisers among the farmers.

Green manure

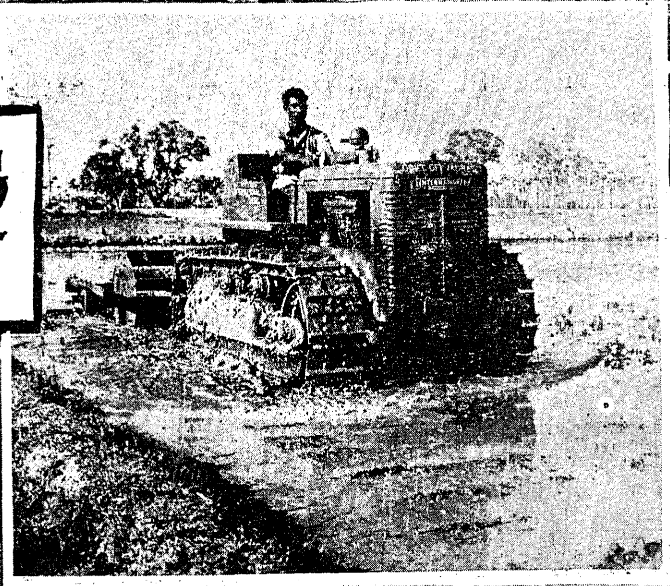
The value of green manure is well appreciated in our State. By the end of Second Plan an area of 30 lakhs of acres had been covered with green manures. The target in the Third Plan is to cover also the remaining area of 30 lakhs of acres of paddy. The green manure seeds are sold by the department at a concessional rate of 85 per cent of the cost. Cultivation advances ranging from Rs. 10–15 per acre are also given to ryots for raising green manure crops. Against the target of 30 lakhs of acres, 18·6 lakhs have been covered in the first two years of the Plan.

The Plan provides for augmentation of local manurial resources and production of urban compost. The production of rural compost has been stepped up from 15·94 lakhs tonnes at the beginning of the current Plan to 32·85 lakhs tonnes at the end of the last year. The production of urban compost likewise has been increased from 3·35 lakhs tonnes to 5·05 lakhs tonnes in 1962–63.

The President, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, inaugurated a four day symposium on "Science and the Nation" at New Delhi, recently.



MODERNISING AGRICULTURE



A large provision has also been made in the Plan for Plant Protection measures. An area of 7·50 lakhs of acres of food crops had been covered under Plant Protection Measures by the end of the Second Plan. The Third Plan visualises a total area of 22·50 lakhs acres of food crops being covered by Plant Protection Measures and execution of the programme is according to schedule.

Crop competition

In order to increase food production crop yield competition was started at Village level in 1960–61 and extended to Block level in 1961–62, District level in 1962–63 and State level in 1963–64. During 1964–65, the competition will be organised at All-India level also. The number of competitors enlisted during 1961–62 and 1962–63 were 16,410 and 17,718 respectively. During 1963–64, it is proposed to enlist 35,550 competitors.

However the success of all these efforts will depend upon the active participation of the thousands of farmers scattered in our country-side. It is with a view to secure such mass participation, the Government have entrusted agricultural programmes relating to local manures, improved seed distribution, plant protection and distribution of implements to the Panchayat Unions for implementation. Each Panchayat Union has been given Rs. 2 lakhs for the Plan period for the implementation of the above programme.

Rice Production in Madras

Madras State is a 'marginally surplus' State. It sold two lakhs of tons of rice to Kerala and brought about two lakhs tons from Andhra. While Andhra is a surplus State, Kerala is a deficit State. Mysore is marginally deficit. The Southern Zone taken as a whole is self-sufficient.

In July 1957, the Government of India constituted the Southern Rice Zone. The Madras Government were in the beginning against the inclusion of Kerala in the Zone as it was felt that a highly deficit area in the zone would make the arrangements quite unstable.

Yield per acre.—The rice yields in Madras State, though about the highest in India, are nevertheless low compared to Japan and Italy. The State average per acre irrigated rice is about 1,200 lb. while it is about 3,000 lb. in Japan. The State Agricultural Research Stations have achieved an average of 2,000 lb. of rice per acre.

Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, released the book "Ulagaperoli" at Children's Theatre on 16th August 1964.

Checking the prices

Following the removal of Inter-Zonal restrictions and consequent free flow of rice, the wholesale price of rice had come down. The State Government's proposals regarding the fixing of wholesale and retail foodgrain prices had been forwarded to the Union Government.

The State Government have decided to set up a Civil Supplies Inspectorate to ensure proper enforcement of the Foodgrains Dealers' Licensing Order. This Inspectorate will primarily check on accounts and stocks of foodgrain dealers and keep a watch over the rates of profits earned by middlemen at various stages.

The State Government wants to regulate the trade under the Licensing system and not by adopting full scale State trading. In March 1959, the National Development Council decided that the future food policy should be based on State trading infoodgrains. This was adopted in principle by the State Government. But right from the beginning, the Government have pointed out to the Government of India that State trading can succeed only if each State is made into a Zone itself. Later State trading was given up.

The Government have increased the number of fair price shops from 525 to 700 including 100 shops for industrial and plantation workers. The Government of India's permission had been sought to increase the shops to 1,000 and for additional allotment to feed the new shops. The distribution of rice through fair price shops has commenced from 15th July 1959.

"*Let us pull ourselves together and create an atmosphere of co-operation and work for the advancement of India and of all who live here as her sons. Thus only can we serve our motherland and help in making her great, united and strong.*"

—Jawaharlal Nehru

one nation, one country

"*Let people in different parts of the country — however strong their feelings might be on particular issues — never forget that they are Indians first, and that all differences must be resolved within the unalterable framework of one nation and one country.*"

—Lal Bahadur Shastri
Prime Minister

Our way is straight and clear—to build a strong India with freedom and prosperity for all.

Let us march together, work together as one nation, imbued with courage and determination, goodwill and tolerance.

JAI HIND

PRESERVE UNITY, PROTECT FREEDOM

DA 64/148

(13)

Corruption

The word "Corruption" is today on the mind of every thinking man, on the lips of everyone high and low, and on the front pages of newspapers all over the Country. People everywhere have become concerned about it. When Sri Nanda speaks of it in Delhi, he echoes the concern of right thinking people all over the country, he gives expression to the pain of the body politic at what threatens to be a cancerous affliction.

There are many people, who think that corruption is inevitable, unavoidable and are cynical about it and do not even care. Little do they realize how the widespread existence of such attitudes, itself provides an ideal climate for the spread and growth of corruption. Corruption thrives on public apathy.

No right thinking person will dispute the proposition that corruption is like a cancer in the body politic, and that if democracy and healthy public life are to survive, corruption must go. There can be no compromises about this. It will also be conceded that a start has to be made sometime, somewhere, to arrest the malady and get rid of it, before it gets rid of us and all the values that we live for. Let us pause to consider what has been done, is being done, and what still remains to be done here in Madras State.

X Branch

On the call of the Government of India for Vigilance organisations all over the country, to take up prevention of corruption and maintenance of the highest standards of integrity and probity in the public services, the Government of Madras have constituted the Directorate of Vigilance and Anti-Corruption in February 1964. The only Anti-Corruption agency formerly was the X Branch of the Police Department—a small body comprised of two Deputy Superintendents of Police and 10 Inspectors of Police. The X Branch functioned as a purely investigating agency, handling whatever specific complaints were referred to it by the Government or various Governmental Departments. Despite its small size, the X Branch had been performing a useful function, and their collection of actionable materials against as many as 15 Gazetted Officers and 59 non-Gazetted Officers during 1963 itself is an index of this.

Directorate of Vigilance

The Directorate of Vigilance and Anti-Corruption has been charged with much wider functions. It will not only be an investigating agency, but also an agency to collect information on corruption and corrupt practices, and will advise Government on preventive measures as well. The Directorate will look into misconduct not merely of Government servants, as the X Branch was doing, but the wider category of "public servants" as defined in section 21 of the Indian Penal Code. This definition embraces employees and office-bearers in Public undertakings, Government companies, co-operative societies and local bodies.

Its units

The Directorate will have a staff of 3 Inspectors of Police in each district of the State (except Kanyakumari and Nilgiris districts which will have 2 Inspectors each). Two of the three Inspectors will be in charge of Investigation work, while the third will be in charge of Vigilance and collection of information. Deputy Superintendents of Police to supervise the District Inspectors, are stationed at Madras, Coimbatore, Madurai and Tirunelveli, under the control of two Superintendents of

Police, stationed in the State Headquarters Office at Madras. The Director, who is in overall charge of the Directorate, has the assistance of a Superintendent of Police for Administration, and a Specialist staff of a Legal Adviser, an Executive Engineer, a Commercial Tax Officer and a Prosecutor. The Directorate has thus become a technically well equipped machinery, with units in every district.

The Task and the Target

The Machinery for the task is therefore now available. But what of the task itself ? How are we going to attack the problem of corruption. We must at the outset be clear about our targets. The Directorate will necessarily direct its main energies against the higher ranks of Government and public servants, who have not even an economic justification to be corrupt and whose responsibility it is to set a healthy tone and tradition in the public administration.

While the detection of corruption at lower levels of Government or public servants is comparatively simple consisting invariably of the passing of a few rupees—it becomes extremely difficult and complex at higher levels. The forms of gratification, and the modes of its conveyance disclose an extraordinary variety, many of them offering little or no scope for evidence. The interests involved are powerful, intelligent, and have the advantage of initiative all the time. The demands of the law and law courts are most exacting. No investigation is as tough or heart-breaking as a case of corruption against a high placed official.

While people are willing to send up anonymous and pseudonymous petitions in thousands (many of them revealing, but many, at the same time, false and malicious) they are very reluctant to come forward with specific written complaints. This unwillingness is usually due to—

(a) fear of exposure of identity

(b) fear of victimisation in some form or other and

(c) aversion to appearance in Court or other proceedings.

SADACHAR SAMITI IN MADRAS

The Madras branch of the Samyukta Sadachar Samiti has been formed with Sri K. Santhanam as president.

At its first meeting on August 1, the committee of the Madras Unit decided to secure the co-operation of religious, social and other public organisations in arousing public awarences against corruption. It will also go into the abuses in matters like distribution of cement, iron and steel and essential articles like food-grains, drugs and medicines.

Ordinarily, complaints against the administration should be sent to the Vigilance Offices of the Central and State Governments and the Samiti would assist the Public in doing this. However, in cases where these agencies could not be approached, the Samiti itself would bring the matter to the Government's attention.

Protection for witnesses

In regard to the fear of exposure it will always be possible to device foolproof methods against such exposure. Similarly in regard to victimisation, it will always be possible to apply preventives or correctives promptly whenever there is any suspicion of attempted victimisation. The Directorate will regard as one of its most important responsibilities, the protection of the interests of witnesses or complainants, and would like to offer a public assurance to this effect. In regard to aversion to appearance in Court or other proceedings, it can be only left to the good sense of the persons concerned, to appreciate how the importance of fighting corruption for outweighs personal inconveniences incidental to the process.

The indifference

There is one section of the public who will not give either information or a complaint—the voluntary bribe givers who share the fruits of the dishonest transactions

with the corrupt officials concerned. This category are as much the enemies of the public interest as the corrupt officials, and act as a mainspring for all corruption and corrupt practices. Here both the giver and the taker have their pockets filled and are satisfied and there is no one to complain. The illegitimate bill is paid indirectly by the public. Anti. Social elements, take permits and licenses for essential commodities by bribing the officials issuing the licenses, and the consumer pays the price of corruption, at the blackmarket to which these commodities finally find their way. This is often the story in many a sector of Governmental control, where unscrupulous Government or public servants and unscrupulous private individuals held the public to ransom and there is public suffering to a degree and extent that we have little means of measuring. Yet who protests ? Who speaks for the suffering public ? True, leaders speak on public platforms and the Press comes forth with forthright condemnation. Unfortunately all these lead us nowhere. What we need is action, and action can commence only on specific complaints and testimony of individuals of specific acts of corruption. What we need is courage and determination on the part of right thinking individuals amongst the public, to come forward with specific complaints and testimony. The machinery is there, set up by the tax payer himself, ready to receive precisely such complaints, and follow them to their logical end.

Appeal to Co-operate

The time has come for all right thinking members of the public, members of every profession, to do some real heart searching, to take the initial bold steps that are needed, if we are to fight corruption, and save the body politic, save ourselves indeed, from the cancerous malady that threatens us. The Directorate of Vigilance and Anti-Corruption, Madras puts forth an invitation to right thinking people of Madras State (including right thinking Government and public servants) to the following specific programme of action:—

(*a*) If you have any personal knowledge of any *specific* act of corruption or corrupt practice on the part of any Government or public servant, especially in the higher ranks, or generally in any Government or public office, please place this knowledge at the disposal of the nearest officer of this Directorate.

(*b*) If you are placed in a circumstance where you are unable without paying a bribe, to get from a Government or a public servant, what you consider you are normally entitled to get, please place the facts quitely and confidentially before putting through the transaction, before the nearest officer of this Directorate.

Secrecy assured

Members of the public are reminded that officers of this Directorate are available in every District Head-quarters, and in the Head-quarters of the Directorate in Madras City. Officers of the Directorate can be met at their offices during office hours ; or at their residences or elsewhere outside office hours. Wherever secrecy is desired, contacts can be established by telephone, or letter addressed by name to the officers concerned, or personally at a place and time to be fixed by phone or letter.

—Issued by the Directorate of Vigilance and Anti-corruption

New Post Offices

The latest review of progress in the opening of new post offices indicates that the target figures fixed under the Third Five-Year Plan may be achieved well before the end of the Plan period. The Post and Telegraph Department even hopes to step up the targets originally fixed.

The Third Five-Year Plan provides for the opening of 23,000 post offices and upgrading of 2,500. Two hundred of the 23,000 post offices would be opened in very backward areas and would entail a loss to the Department of up to Rs. 2,500 per annum per post office. As many as 152 of these post offices in backward areas had already been opened before March 31, 1964. Up to this date, 15,297 new post offices had been opened and 1,668 post offices had been upgraded.

More Power from NEYVELI

This Obelisk Commemorates Indo-Soviet Friendship and Co-operation in the successful completion of the Neyveli Thermal Power Station 250 M.W—Date 25th April 1964.

Nonagon Pedastal 6′0″ side 6′0″ height.

Pentagon Stupa 4′9″—1′3″ side 27′0″ height.

Height from Ground level 43′6″.

Base Circular Diameter 20′6″.

The Stupa with Five sides represents the Five Units of the 250 M.W. Station.

The Pedestal with nine sides symbolises the nine units in the ultimate 600 M.W. Station.

Sri N. Sanjiva Reddy, Union Minister of Steel and Mines, presided over a special function at Neyveli on August 5,1964, *to mark the completion of* 250 *M W. thermal power station. The power station is one of the components of the Integrated Neyveli Lignite Project. Other component schemes of this Project are : mining, fertiliser plant, briquetting and carbonisation and clay washing plant.*

The accompanying note gives a brief account of the Neyveli Lignite Project, progress made by it and its future plans.

The presence of large lignite reserves in and around Neyveli—about 130 miles south of Madras—had been known for several years. Mining of this lignite was not taken up for a long time because it was feared that the water which existed at tremendous pressure below the lignite, would flood the mine on removal of overburden and lignite.

After independence the Madras Government decided that exploitation of this potential source of energy could not be delayed and took up the necessary investigations. The Central Government arranged in 1953-54, under the Colombo Plan, the preparation of a Project Report. The consultants submitted a report in 1954 proposing a number of schemes for the mining and utilisation of lignite.

The Government of India selected the most suitable of these schemes and arranged for further investigations pertaining mainly to control of the ground water pressure by continuous pumping. Large scale pumping tests were conducted, which proved that the pressure surface of artesian water could be reduced to safe level by pumping continuously from a carefully designed pattern of wells, most of them around the mine and some within it.

The Union Government took over the financial responsibility for this project on January 1, 1955, and the administrative responsibility from September 15, 1955. After the investigations were over, they approved the execution of an integrated project for the mining of lignite and for the utilisation of the mined lignite at site in the following units :—

(i) A thermal power station for the generation of 2 50,000 K.V. of power ;

(ii) A fertilizer plant for the production of 1 56,000 tonnes of fertiliser in the form of urea ; and

(iii) A briquetting and carbonisation plant for the manufacture of 386,000 tonnes of carbonised briquettes for use as domestic and industrial fuel.

The cost of the integrated complex is expected to be Rs. 117 crores inclusive of the residential colony.

Lignite Deposits

The lignite deposits which occur in and around Neyveli are spread over an area of 100 square miles and the total reserves are of the order of 2,000 million tonnes. The existing scheme is designed to extract 3·56 million tonnes annually. The mining at present is being done in a selected area of 5½ square miles where the lignite overburden ratio is most favourable and where the reserves to the extent of 200 million tonnes are available for exploitation. The lignite in this area is found at a depth of 180′ below the ground level, with an average thickness of about 56′. The method followed is open cast mining, as practised in Germany, using bucket wheel excavators for excavation, belt conveyor system for the transport of the spoil and of lignite and slewable spreaders for throwing back the spoil into the area already worked. The lignite seam was first exposed on August 24, 1961. Up to the end of March 1964, a quantity of 1·56 million tonnes of lignite had been extracted. Production at the targetted rate will be achieved when all the consuming units are commissioned in 1956.

The mine capacity is proposed to be increased from 3·56 to 6·3 million tonnes during the Third Five-Year Plan Period in order to facilitate the expansion of the thermal capacity from 250 MW. and subsequently to 600 MW.

Thermal Power Station

A 250 MW. Thermal Power Station has been set up at first under the Indo-Soviet 112·5 million rouble credit agreement of November 9, 1957. This Station consists of 5 generating units of 50 MW. each. The fact the Power Station now in full operation has been completed within a short period of two years is a great achievement of Indian Engineers and workers with whom Soviet Technicians shared their experience and Technical Know-how. Modern power station equipment delivered from the U.S.S.R. on schedule is successfully operating according to rated capacity.

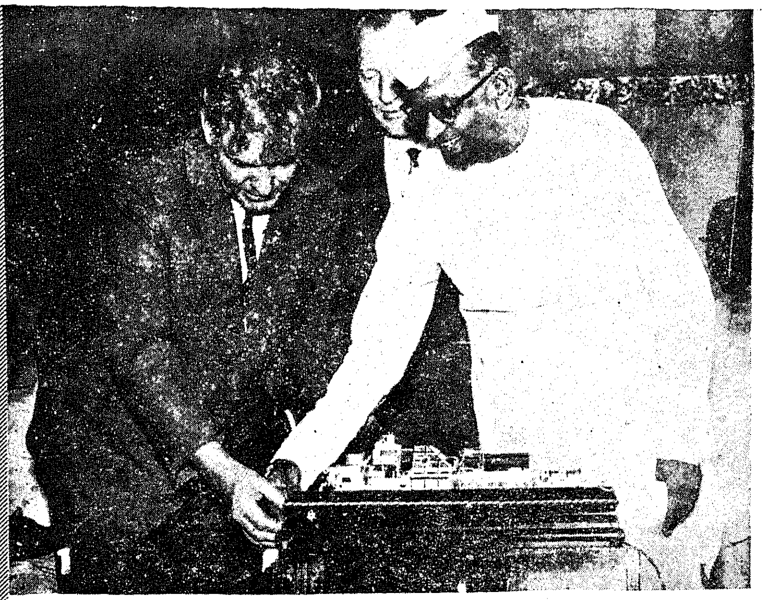
The commissioning of the first unit of the station was inaugurated by Dr. S. Radhakrishnan in August 1962. Three more units were commissioned during 1963 and the last unit was commissioned on April 1964.

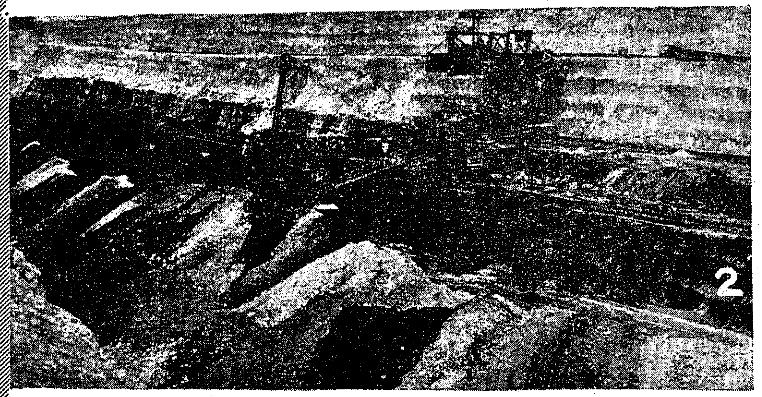
Up to June 24, 1964, a total of 1706 million units of electricity was generated, of which, after meeting the local consumption of the project, about 1344 million units were fed into the Madras grid.

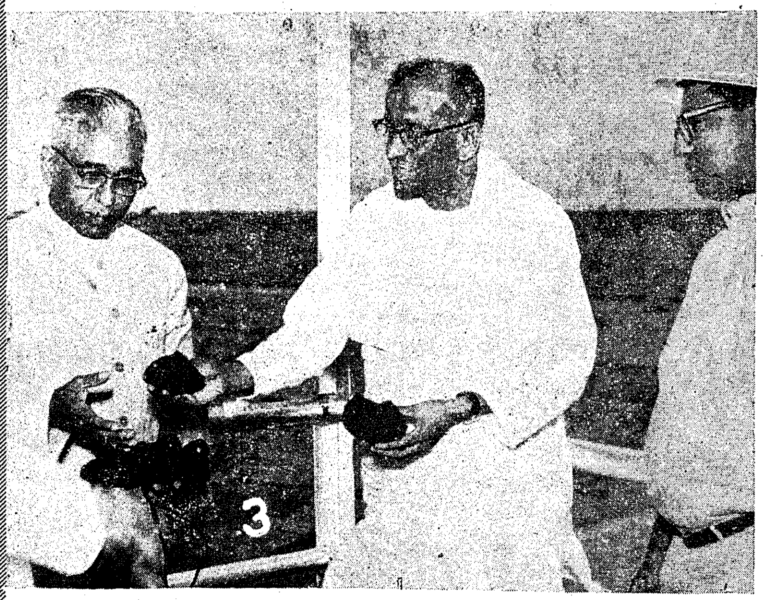
During the Third Five-Year Plan, as the first phase of expansion of the existing Power Station, it is proposed to increase the capacity from 250 MW. to 400 MW. This will be achieved by the addition of one more 50 MW. and one 100 MW. units. Contracts were concluded with the Soviet Organisation for the supply of steel and preparation of detailed project report in February 1963, and for the supply of machinery and equipment in March 1964. Under the latter contract, equipment worth Rs. 7·75 crore would be received from Russia. The expansion is expected to be completed by early 1966.

Sri R. Venkataraman, Industries Minister is seen talking with Dr. P Haney, Advisor, Technical Education, International Development Aid, at the Secretariat on 6th August 1964.

NEYVELI THERMAL STATION First Stage







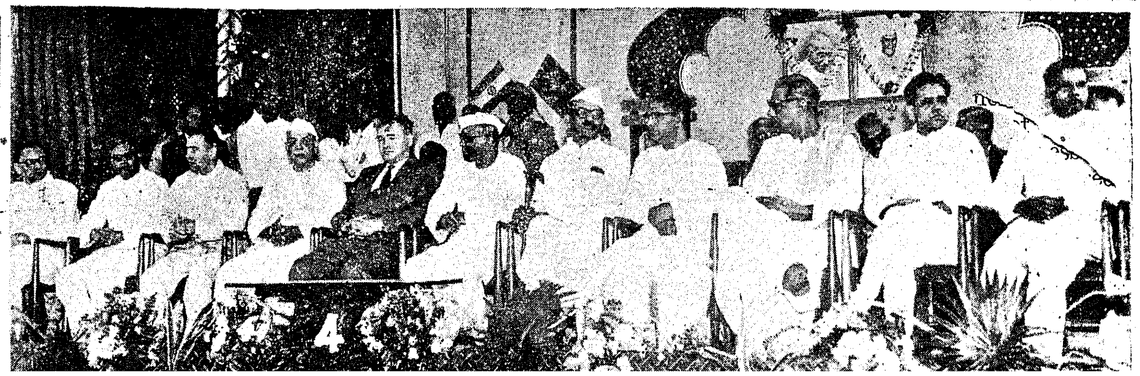
1. Mr. P. S. Neporzhni, Minister of U. S. S. R., inaugurates the commissioning of the First Stage of 250 M.W.

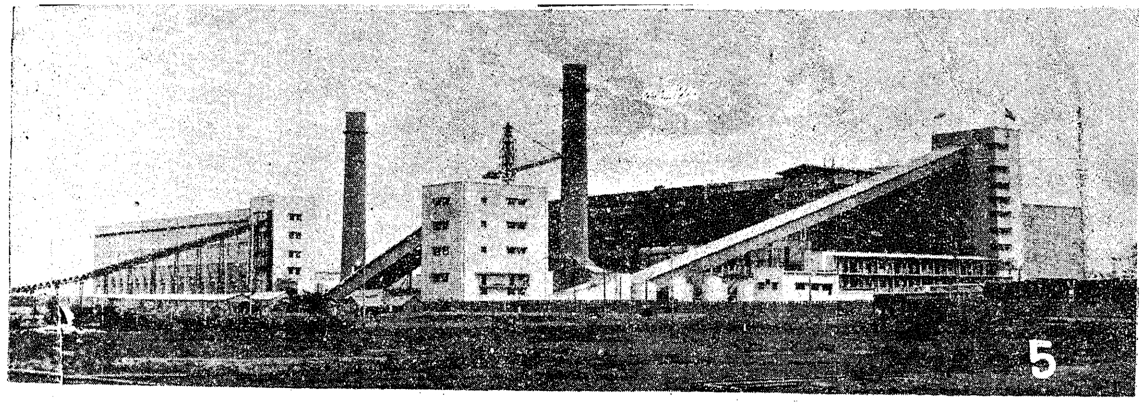
2. Sri N. Sanjiva Reddy, Union Minister for Steel and Mines, looking at the mining pit.

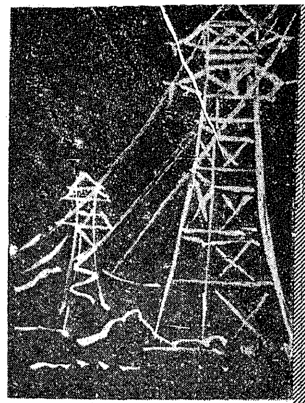
3. Inspecting a piece of Lignite.

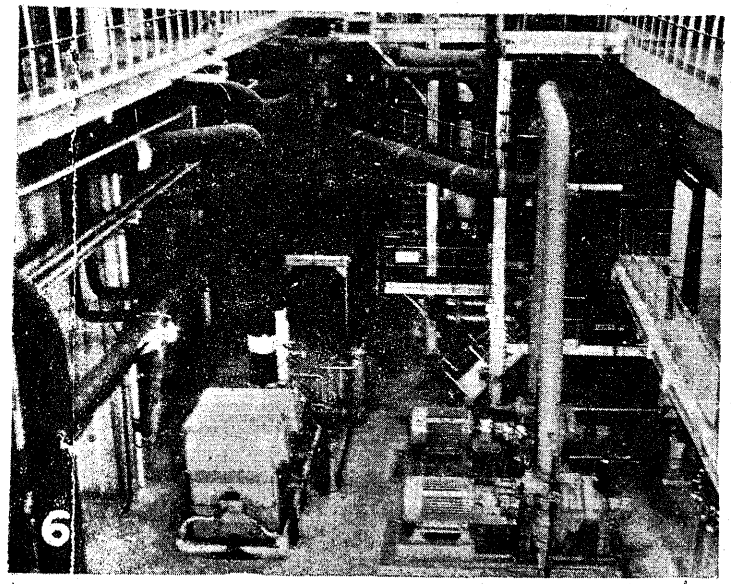
4. Ministers and officials at the function.

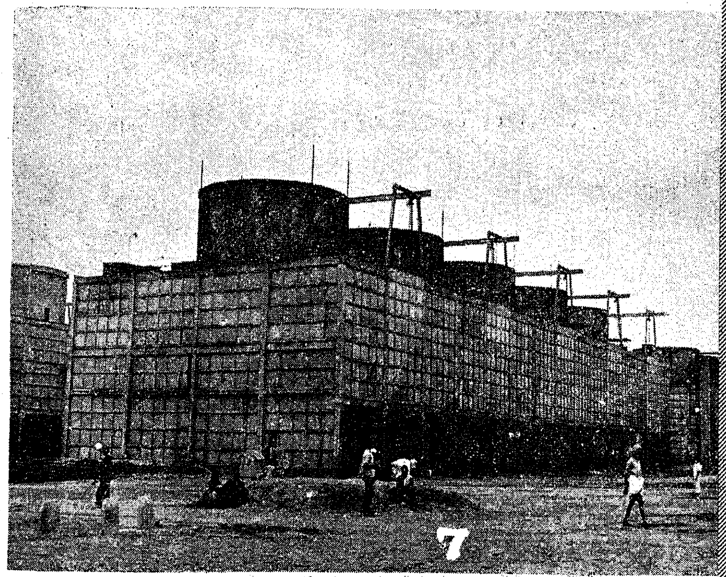
5. The Thermal Station.

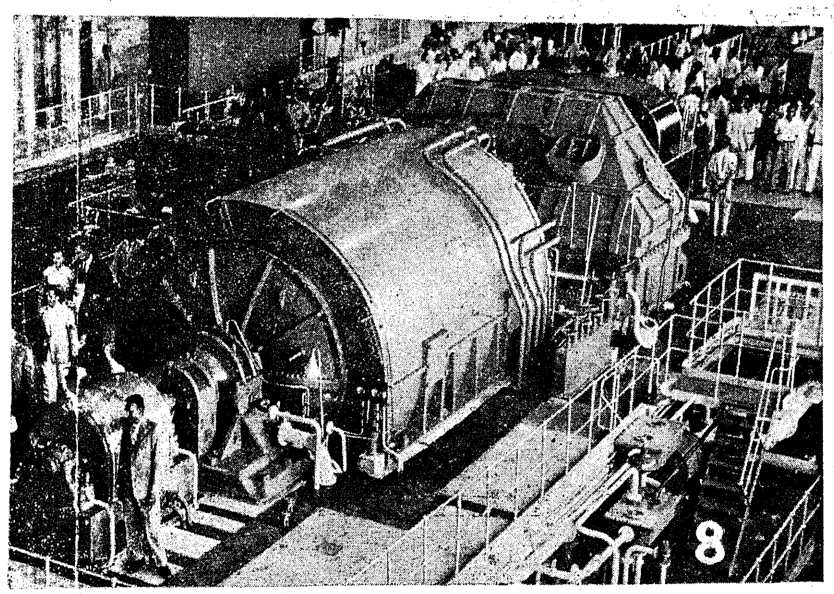










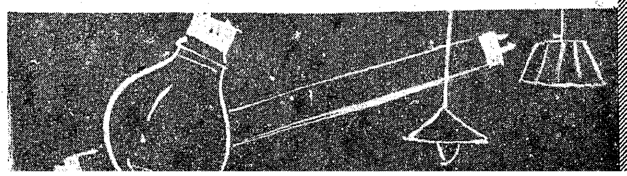


6. An interior view of the Station.

7. Water Cooler.

8. One of the five Generators.

9. Sri M Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister, gave a party to the U. S. S. R. Minister at Madras. Industries Minister is also seen in the picture.



Many First to its Credit

It is the first lignite fired Thermal Power Station in India and in Asia.

It is the first power station in India close to the pit head and the coal (lignite) is conveyed by belt system directly from the mine to the Power Station.

The entire power station erection was completed in under three years.

Four Units of 50 MWs. each have been commissioned within two years of the commissioning of the first unit of 50 MW.

This is the first big power station in India where erection has been carried out directly by Indian Engineers under their own responsibility with the technical guidance and supervision of Soviet specialists.

At present, this is the biggest Thermal Power Station in India.

When it reaches its final capacity of 600 MW. by 1969, it will remain the biggest Thermal Power Station in the country as at present contemplated.

It is proposed to increase the capacity further to 600 MW. in the second phase of expansion.

Fertiliser Plant

Though primarily the Project was intended to produce thermal power in order to firm up hydel power, advantage has been taken of the marginal excess of lignite over the quantities required for generating electricity, to establish a complex consisting of a fertiliser plant and a briquetting and carbonisation plant. Both these plants are under erection. The fertiliser scheme is designed to produce about 154,000 tonnes of urea per annum. Equipment for this plant is being supplied partly by a West German firm and partly by an Italian firm, and it is expected to go into production during 1966. A consortium of German firms and the State Electricity Commission, Victoria, Australia, are putting up the briquetting and carbonisation Plant, which is expected to go into production in December 1965. About 386,000 tonnes of carbonised briquettes would be produced which could be used for both domestic and industrial purposes.

Clay Washing Plant

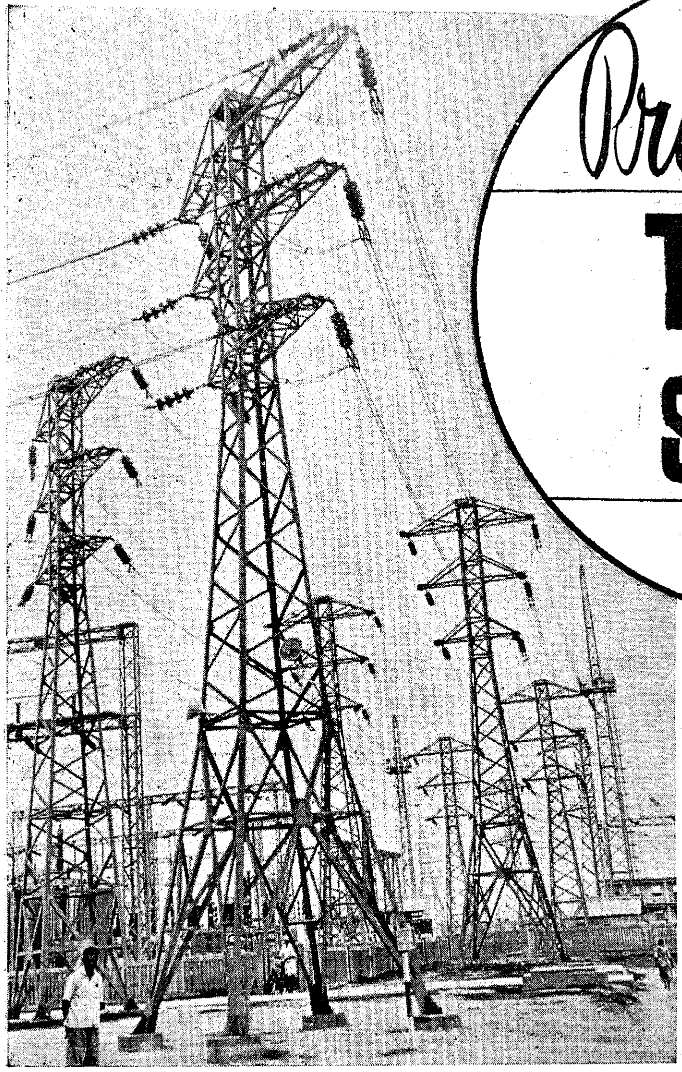
In the course of removal of overburden, excellent China clay which is found close to the lignite also becomes available. A clay washing plant has been set up which is capable of producing 6,000 tonnes of washed clay per annum. It is already in regular production. This clay can be used for the production of high tension and low tension insulators, sanitary ware, crokery and ceramics of various description. Up to the end of March 1964, it has produced about 6,030 tonnes of washed clay.

Apart from the main products which will increase the power, fuel and fertilizer resources of the country, there will be a number of useful by-products, such as carbolic acid, cresols, fuel oils and char dust from the briquetting and carbonisation scheme, based on which further subsidiary industries could be set up. A steel plant based on Salem iron ore and Neyveli lignite is also a possibility. The integrated Neyveli Lignite Project will thus play a vitally important part in fostering the industrial development of the Southern region.

Committee on Food Production

The Government of Madras have constituted a Committee consisting of the Development Commissioner as Chairman and other official and non-official members to survey the progress made in the implementation of various food production schemes in the Third Five-Year Plan and to suggest measures for the speedy achievement of the Plan Targets and for stepping up the progress of schemes where ever possible and also to make recommendations in regard to Schemes on which efforts should be concentrated during the Fourth Plan period.

The Committee has been asked to complete its work within a period of four months.



Progress in POWER SCHEMES

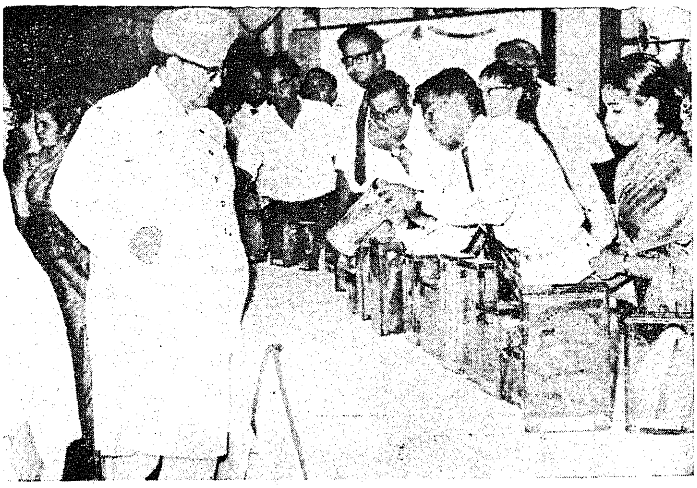
Madras has reached the tether end of development in hydro potential. As these projects greatly depend on monsoon, the State is facing recurring power cuts. The Government is therefore keen on redressing the imbalance between the hydro and thermal content of power generation in the Madras Grid.

The total outlay for Power Schemes approved under the Third Five-Year Plan for Madras State is of the order of Rs. 100·19 crores. During the first three years of the Third Plan, the total outlay on 'Power' comes to Rs. 65·83 crores. It is expected that by the end of the current year 1964–65 the outlay on Power Schemes under the Third Plan would increase to about Rs. 96 crores. A review made last year indicated that the outlay on Power Schemes during the entire Third Plan period will be of the order of Rs. 111·84 crores. Having regard to the present increased tempo of execution of works with the entire construction organisation of the Board geared up to the task indications are that the ultimate capital outlay on Power Schemes under the Third Five-Year Plan may touch the record level of Rs. 125 crores. This accounts for over 35 per cent of the State Plan outlay and will reflect the high priority accorded to Power Development by the State Government. The performance of the Board in the utilization of the plan outlay too testifies to the remarkable pace of execution of Plan Schemes by the Board. It is also gratifying to note that considerable savings have been effected in the execution of the Second Plan Schemes as indicated below :—

Name of scheme. (1)	Estimated outlay in lakhs. (2) RS.	Savings effected in lakhs. (3) RS.
Periyar I stage	1,009	111·84
Kundah I and II stages ..	3,544	570·81
Madras Plant extensions III stage	2.98	20·3

Spill-over schemes

Provision has been made in the Third Plan in respect of three spill-over schemes (viz., Periyar Hydro-Electric Scheme I stage, Kundah Hydro-Electric Scheme I and II stages and Sandynallah Reservoir Scheme)



The Governor of Madras, Sri Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar, who presided over the World Health Day on 25th July 1964, is seen going round the exhibition organised on the occasion.

of the Second Plan. Of these, all the works connected with Periyar Hydro-Electric Scheme I stage were completed during the Second Plan period itself and the provision in the Third Plan for the scheme is towards certain pending payments. A provision of Rs. 0·82 lakh has been made for the purpose in the Budget Estimate for 1964–65.

The Sandynallah Reservoir Scheme was completed and commissioned during 1963 itself and its storage is being utilised from last year onwards for generation of power in the Pykara and Moyar Power Houses. The provision of Rs. (—) 0·61 lakh for the scheme in the Budget Estimate for 1964–65 is towards credits to be taken for devolution of materials and equipments.

The major work carried over into the Third Plan from the Second Plan under the Kundah Hydro-Electric Scheme I and II stages is the Upper Bhavani Dam works. The Upper Bhavani Reservoir is designed to augment the water storage of the Avalanche-Emerald Reservoir by storing and diverting the waters of the Bhavani river in its upper reaches as also the waters of the Western Catchment No. I to the Avalanche-Emerald Reservoir which serves as the principal storage Reservoir for power generation in Power House Nos. I to IV of the Kundah Hydro-Electric Scheme. During the last year itself, the Upper Bhavani Dam was built up to a sufficient height to enable diversion of Upper Bhavani waters to the Avalanche-Emerald Reservoir. The masonry work on the Upper Bhavan Dam has further progressed rapidly, during the course of the last year and about 86 per cent of the masonry works on the dam has since been completed and the entire works on the dam are expected to be completed by 1965. A provision of Rs. 107·48 lakhs has been made for the scheme in the Budget Estimate for 1964–65. With the increase in height of the Upper Bhavani Dam during the course of the past year, it will be possible to impound and divert to the Avalanche-Emerald Reservoir more quantity of water than had been possible during the last year and this will contribute significantly to augment power generation under the Kundah Scheme during the ensuing year.

Kundah major project

The Kundah Hydro-Electric Scheme III Stage is undoubtedly our major project under the Third Plan. During the first three years of the Third Plan, a total expenditure of Rs. 14·35 crores has been incurred on the scheme and a provision of Rs. 6·75 crores has been made for the scheme in the Budget Estimate for 1964–65. The scheme provides for an additional installed capacity of 245 MW. in the two existing Kundah Power Houses and in the three new Power Houses to be constructed. During February 1964, the fifth 35 MW. generating unit was commissioned in Kundah Power House No. II, while the third 20 MW. generating unit in Kundah Power House No. I was commissioned in March 1964. Thus, under the Kundah Scheme an additional installed capacity of 55 MW. has been added to the Madras Grid ahead of schedule and the present total installed capacity of the Kundah Scheme is 235 MW. The works on all the dams, weirs, tunnels and three new Power Houses under the scheme are progressing according to schedule. It is worth mentioning that the scheme involves the longest tunnel of about 37,000 feet in length in the country designed to convey water from the Pegumbahallah Forebay Dam to Power House No. III and the tunnel has already been completed in all respects. The tunnel from Western Catchment No. I to Upper Bhavani Reservoir is also thorough and water is already being diverted from Western Catchment No. I to Upper Bhavani Reservoir thereby increasing the power potential of the Kundah Project. All the three new Power Houses under the scheme are expected to be commissioned during the course of the current year adding further installed capacity of 190 MW. to the Grid during the current year. The scheme is receiving Canadian Assistance to the tune of 22·5 million dollars under the Columbo Plan to meet the foreign exchange cost. This assistance is in continuation of the Canadian Assistance to the I and II stages of Kundah Scheme. Besides the rupee cost of the scheme is also met from the Canadian counterpart funds in India.

Mettur project

The Mettur Tunnel Hydro-Electric scheme is another major scheme included under the Third Plan. The scheme envisages the utilisation of the irrigation

discharge to the extent of 20,000 cusecs which is not at present utilised for power generation of electricity in a new Power Station by conveying the water through a tunnel of 45 feet diameter. The Mettur Tunnel Power Station will have an installed capacity of 200 MW. in four generating units of 50 MW. each. All generation equipments for the scheme are being supplied by Messrs. Machine Export, from the U.S.S.R. and the delivery of the equipment has actually been ahead of schedule. The intake and other works connected with the tunnel which is the widest in the country and the surge shaft have been completed and erection of the generating units is in progress. Two generating units with a total installed capacity of 100 MW. are expected to be in operation in the Power House before the end of the current year. A total expenditure of Rs. 8·37 crores has been incurred on the scheme during the first three years of the Third Plan and a provision of Rs. 2·49 crores has been made for the scheme in the Budget Estimate for 1964–65.

Periyar scheme

The Periyar Hydro-Electric Scheme II stage is another generation scheme in the Third Plan. Under the scheme, the fourth generating unit of 35 MW. will be installed in the existing Periyar Power House. The works on the scheme are in an advanced stage of progress. The generating equipments for the scheme are being supplied from Yugoslavia and the fourth 35 MW. generating unit in the Periyar Power House is scheduled to be commissioned before the end of the current year. A total expenditure of Rs. 47·19 lakhs has been incurred on the scheme during the first three years of the Third Plan and a provision of Rs. 37·05 lakhs has been made in respect of the scheme in the Budget Estimate **for** 1964–65.

Other schemes

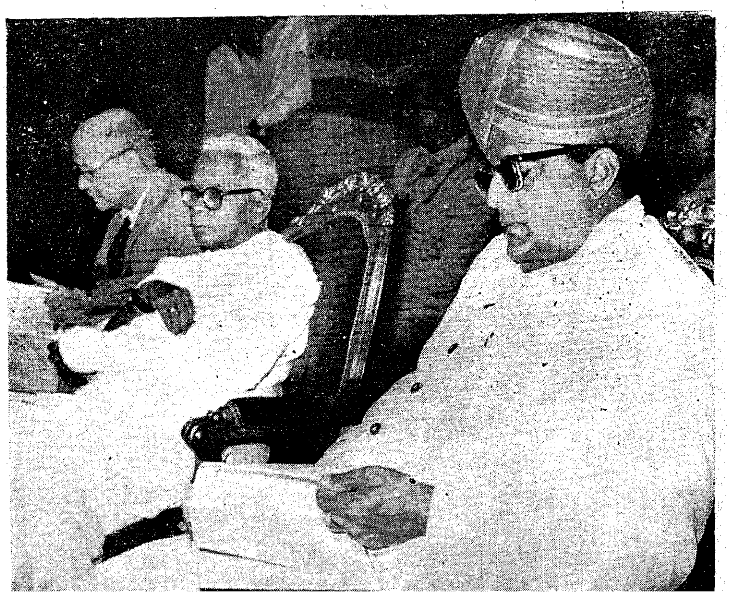
The Anamalai Hydro-Electric Scheme, i.e., Parambikulam Hydro-Electric Scheme is another important scheme under the Third Five-Year Plan. The scheme provides for a total installed capacity of 185 MW. in four power houses which would utilise the storage built for the Parambikulam-Aliyar Irrigation Project for power generation. Originally, the Planning Commission approved the implementation of the works relating to the Sarkarpathy and Sholayar I Power stations with a total installed capacity of 100 MW. under the Third Plan. Subsequently, the Planning Commission has been persuaded to agree to the taking up of the works relating to the other two power houses also, viz., Aliyar, and Sholayar II Power Houses both of which will provide an installed capacity of 85 MW. The works connected with the Sarkarpathy Power House are in an advanced stage of progress and the Power House with an installed capacity of 30 MW. in one generating unit is expected to be commissioned before the end of the current year 1964–65. Both the units of 35 MW. each in the Sholayar Power House are scheduled to be commissioned during 1965–66. Works relating to Aliyar and Sholayar II Power Houses have been taken up and they are expected to be commissioned in the first year of the Fourth Plan, i.e., 1966–67. A total expenditure of 1·797 crores has been incurred on the scheme during the first three years of the Third Plan and a provision of Rs. 2·13 crores has been made for the scheme in the Budget Estimate for 1964–65.

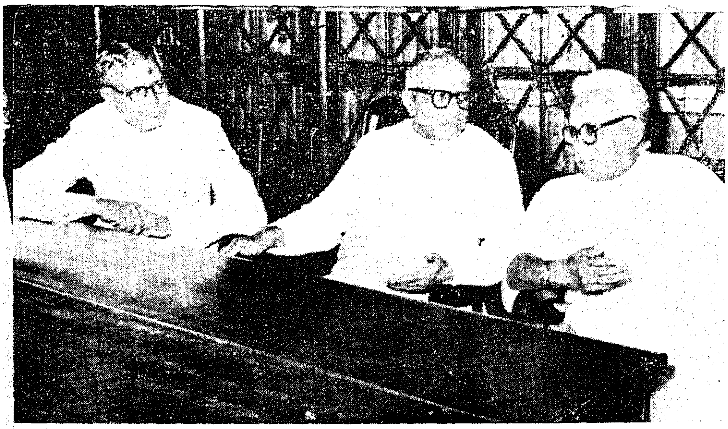
The Kodayar Hydro-Electric Scheme in Kanyakumari district will augment the generating capacity of the grid with a total installed capacity of 100 MW. in two power houses. The scheme though not originally proposed was approved by the Planning Commission for inclusion in the Third Plan in 1963. An expenditure of Rs. 23·40 lakhs has been incurred on the scheme during 1963–64 and a provision of Rs. 86·06 lakhs has been made in respect of the scheme in the Budget Estimate for 1964–65. The two power houses under the scheme are likely to be commissioned during 1966–67, that is in the first year of the Fourth Plan.

Madras plant extensions

Civil works on the Madras Plant Extensions IV stage involving the installation of a 30 MW. generating set with a associate boiler and equipment at the Basin Bridge Power House have commenced. This scheme also though not originally included was approved by the Planning Commission last year for implementation under the Third Plan itself. The generating set is scheduled

Sri Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar, released the book "Madras State Temples" on 26th July 1964.





The Chief Minister and Industries Minister of Madras with Sri H. C. Dasappa, Union Minister for Industries, who paid a visit to Madras recently.

to be commissioned in 1966–67. A provision of Rs. 95 lakhs has been made for the scheme in the Budget Estimate for 1964–65. Works on the erection of the 150,000 lb./hour boiler in the Basin Bridge Power Station are in an advanced stage of progress and the boiler will be commissioned before the end of the year 1964. With the commissioning of the boiler, the firm generating capacity of the Basin Bridge Power Station will go up by 8 MW.

The current year 1964–65 will be a notable one in the fulfilment of the Power Programme under the Third Plan. An installed capacity of 355 MW. will be added to the Madras Grid during the year. Besides, under the second phase of expansion, an additional 50 MW. unit has been added to the Neyveli Thermal Station during the year which has augmented the supply to the Madras Grid.

The power that will be available from the additional installed capacity of 580 MW. to be added to the Madras Grid during the Third Plan period as also the power to be made available from the Neyveli Thermal Station, which will have an installed capacity of 400 MW. at the end of the Third Plan will have to be conveyed to the various points of distribution throughout the State by means of suitably designed transmission lines. Most of the 230 K.V., 110 K.V. and 66 K.V. transmission lines and sub-stations programmed under the Third Plan have already been completed. As against the target of constructing 8,000 miles of H.T. lines during the Third Five-Year Plan, 7,748 miles of H.T. lines have been constructed and commissioned during the first three years of the Third Five-Year Plan itself. At the end of the Third Plan, the target is expected to be exceeded considerably. Twenty thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine miles of H.T. lines are in service as on 31st March 1964. At present the balance of H.T. lines under the Neyveli Transmission Scheme as also the transmission lines under the Anamalai Hydro-Electric Scheme are under construction. The Government have agreed to the establishment of the inter-State 230 K.V. Grid for the Southern Zone connecting Madras, Mysore, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala States. Such a Grid will prove valuable to meet peak demands and emergencies arising in grid operation in the States concerned besides doing away with the need to have large standby capacity although prospects of any of the Southern States affording power supply permanently to another State are still remote. The inter-State 230 K.V. lines falling within our State will be under execution during the current year. A total expenditure of Rs. 15·83 crores has been incurred on the Transmission and Distribution Scheme during the first three years of the Third Plan and a provision of Rs. 5·29 crores has been made for the scheme in the Budget Estimate for 1964–65.

Rural Electrification

Madras State has set the pace for rural electrification in the country. Notwithstanding the unremunerative nature of rural electrification from the commercial point of view, the Government have fostered and encouraged as a matter of policy the intensive rural electrification programme having regard to the indirect economic benefits accruing therefrom to the rural community at large. Various concessions including the lowest tariff rate of 8 P. per unit have been offered to agricultural consumers as incentives to take to pumping with aid of power. During the first three years of the Third Five-Year Plan, 5,917 villages and hamlets have been electrified as against the target of electrifying 8,000 villages and hamlets during the entire Third Plan. As on 1st May 1964, the total number of towns, villages and hamlets electrified comes to 16,826. By the end of the Third Plan, about 19,000 towns, villages and hamlets would have been electrified. Seventy thousand eight hundred and seventeen agricultural pumpsets have been connected up for power supply during the first three years of the Third Plan as against the target of connecting up 100,000 agricultural pumpsets during the entire Third Plan. As on 1st May 1964, 190,434 agricultural pumpsets are working with the power supplied from the Madras Grid. It is now expected that by the end of the Third Plan, 220,000 agricultural pumpsets would have been connected up. The fillip to food production on account of this intensive rural electrification in a State where the conventional irrigation sources have already been exploited to the maximum, can easily be assessed. As a matter of fact, North Arcot district comes next only to the Thanjavur district in the matter of food production mainly on account of lift irrigation with power-driven pumpsets. The policy of the Government in pursuing vigorously the intensive rural electrification programme despite its meagre direct return to the Board, is more than justified by these indirect benefits from the rural electrification

THE PROBLEM OF RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

One of the most important aspects of our future power planning is rural electrification. Out of over half a million villages, only about 45,000 or 8 per cent are expected to be electrified by the end of the Third Plan. The limited requirements of power in these areas, lower utilisation factors and the large expenditure involved in laying out the necessary supply mains for a given quantum of power sales as compared to urban areas, have been among the main difficulties in the way of stepping up the tempo of rural electrification. But there is no doubt that these impediments have to be overcome.

In this context, it is interesting to recall the experience of the Rural Electrification Administration set up in the U.S.A. during the depression in 1935 to stimulate employment and provide useful public service. A recent survey, covering a third of its beneficiaries, indicated that during the year 1961 these electrification schemes had made possible 402 industrial and commercial projects with an employment potential of 52,000. The R.E.A. succeeded admirably in reducing construction costs, first by effecting economies through improved designs and then by adopting mass construction methods. Thus, the cost on rural lines, which was about 2,000 per mile during the early days was reduced to 500 within a decade. These activities and progressive loan policies have been primarily responsible for the great success of rural electrification in the U.S.A. In our country also, efforts are being made to effect economies in rural construction.

Madras Leads

Rural electrification would ultimately constitute a sizeable load on our power systems in view of the magnitude of the task. In Madras, a State which leads the rest of the country in this field, it is estimated that rural loads, constituted mainly by irrigation pumps and village industries like ginning, spinning and weaving mills, workshops, etc., form about 20 per cent of the total demand in the State. Rural electrification is therefore a very important aspect of future power development of which greater attention will be bestowed.

DR. K. L. RAO,
(Union Minister for Irrigation and Power).

derived by the State as a whole. An expenditure of Rs. 20·51 crores has been incurred on rural electrification during the first three years of the Third Plan and a provision of Rs. 5 crores has been made for rural electrification in the Budget Estimate for 1964–65.

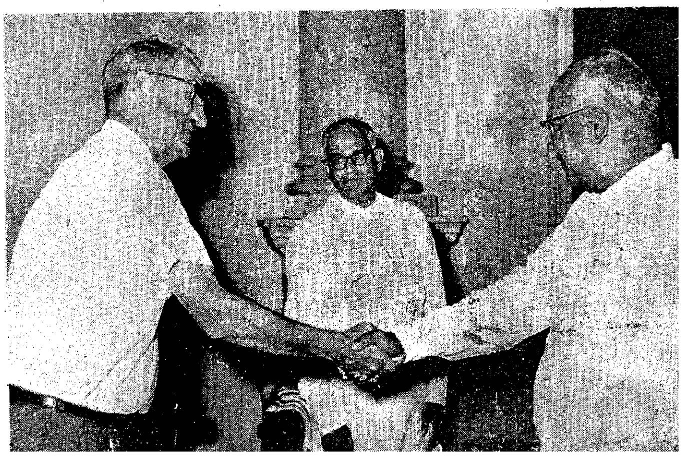
Abolition of special guarantee

In evolving rural electrification schemes, the Board has been aiming atleast a 10 per cent gross revenue per annum on the capital invested. Wherever sufficient loads were not forthcoming to yield the standard 10 per cent gross revenue the Board was taking agreements from the consumers for payment of special guarantee amount so as to ensure the 10 per cent for gross revenue. With effect from 1st November 1963, the special guarantee for agricultural consumers has been totally abolished and this should give enormous satisfaction to all agricultural consumers. It should, however, be borne in mind that the abolition of the special guarantee altogether has adversely affected the revenues of the Board by about Rs. 30 lakhs per annum and that the step taken by the Government only goes to stress the abiding interest taken by the Government in the welfare of the agriculturists and in food production. The rural areas that still remain to be covered by the Board are mostly backward ones where adequate loads are not forthcoming to ensure a minimum return to the Board. In this context with the abolition of the special guarantee, the Board is examining the criteria to be adopted in formulating rural electrification schemes in future.

Demand survey

Notwithstanding the augmentation of the generating capacity, the trend observed is that the demand for power is always ahead of the availability of power and the load demand on the Grid goes up by about 20 per cent every year. As against the simultaneous maximum

Sri Ramiah, Minister for Works, with the leader of the U.S. AID and FORD Foundation Delegation.



demand of 532 MW. recorded in 1962–63, the corresponding demand on the Grid recorded in 1963-64, touched the level of 630 MW. Similarly as against the total units of 2,823 million units (including Neyveli supply) generated in 1962–63, the generation during 1963–64 amounted to 3,117 million units (including Neyveli supply). The tempo of the increasing demand for power is no doubt a healthy sign indicating the accelerated economic growth in the industrial and agricultural sectors in the State and should be welcomed. The Government have also been encouraging this trend by affording supply to any industry for the asking. But this trend combined with the late onset of south-west monsoon leads us to a critical position during June when power cut becomes inevitable in view of the predominantly hydro output from the Madras Grid.

The Government have been keen on redressing the inbalance between the hydro and thermal content of power generation in the Madras Grid. Moreover, the effective generating capacity of the Hydro stations are much less than the actual installed capacity. As a matter of fact, as against the total installed capacity of 1,140 MW. of the Madras Grid anticipated at the end of the Third Plan, the effective installed capacity will be of the order of 870 MW. only taking also into account the supply available from the Neyveli Thermal Station, will have an installed capacity of 400 MW. at the end of the Third Plan. On the other hand, the simultaneous maximum demand of the grid is expected to touch the level of 1,370 MW. The All-India Power Survey Committee has however estimated the simultaneous maximum demand of the Madras Grid at 1,069 MW. only.

Bridging the gap

In any case, there will be a gap between the available effective capacity and the anticipated simultaneous maximum demand at the end of the Third Plan. Government and the Board have already taken note of this gap and have formulated schemes to meet it during the Fourth Plan period. The capacity of the Neyveli Thermal Station is expected to be expanded further from 100 MW. to 600 MW. during the Fourth Plan period. Besides, the Neyveli Lignite Corporation is also investigating the feasibility of opening a second mine cut and establishing another Thermal station which could ultimately have an installed capacity of 1,000 MW. The preliminary works like land acquisition and laying of roads, etc., in regard to the Atomic Power Station proposed to be established at Kalpakkam near Mahabalipuram are underway. This station is expected to have at least an installed capacity of 400 MW. These schemes when implemented will no doubt go a long way to increase the thermal content of power output in the Madras Grid and our dependence on hydro storages which are subject to the vagaries of Monsoon will be considerably reduced.

By the end of the Third Plan, Madras State would have exploited its major hydro potential except for the Hogenakal Hydro-Electric Scheme. This scheme is an attractive and economical one designed for an installed capacity of 800 MW. in the Power Houses at an estimated cost of Rs. 58 crores. The scheme on the Madras Side has already been investigated in detail. But as the sites of the scheme are located in the boundary between Mysore and Madras States, the consent of the Mysore Government for implementing the scheme is necessary. The matter has been taken up with the Mysore Government. However Mysore contemplates schemes to develop power on the river Cauvery with a total installed capacity of 1,200 MW. in their territory. The relative merits of both the schemes have to be gone into in detail with the help of the Government of India and a decision arrived at regarding the power schemes to be taken up on the Cauvery for the benefit of both Mysore and Madras. The matter is engaging the constant attention of the Government, and it is hoped that the question will be solved to the satisfaction of all concerned at the earliest.

The following Hydro-Electric Schemes are at present being investigated in detail by the Madras State Electricity Board:—

Serial number and name of scheme.	*Anticipated installed capacity.*
1 Upper Tambraparani Hydro-Electric Scheme in Tirunelveli district.	155 MW.
2 Upper Manimuthar Hydro Electric Scheme in Tirunelveli district.	95 MW.
3 Paralayar Hydro-Electric Scheme in Kanyakumari district.	30 MW.
4 Suruliar Hydro-Electric Scheme in Madurai district.	25 MW.
5 Pandiyar-Punapuza Hydro-Electric Scheme in the Nilgiris.	80 MW.
	385 MW.

In the Fourth Plan

The schemes are likely to be proposed for inclusion in the Fourth Plan. Of the Plan Schemes, under ' Power ' only the expenditure on investigation of new schemes are met from the revenues of the Board. A provision of Rs. 8·80 lakhs for the investigation of schemes referred to above has been made in the Budget Estimate for 1964–65.

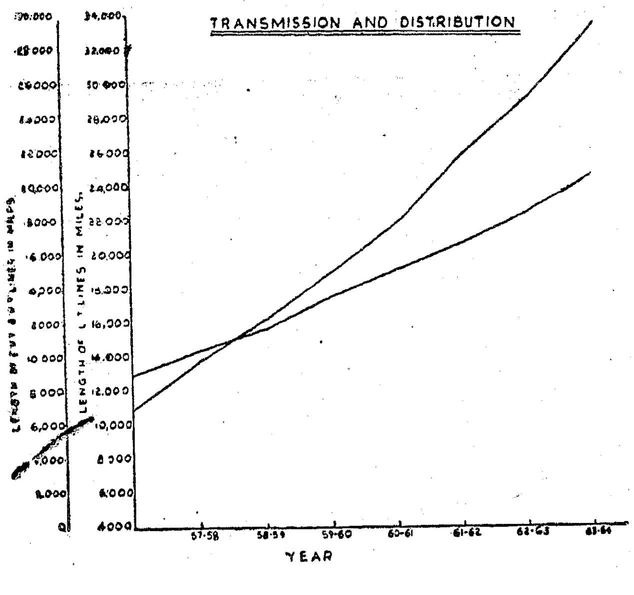
APPENDIX I.

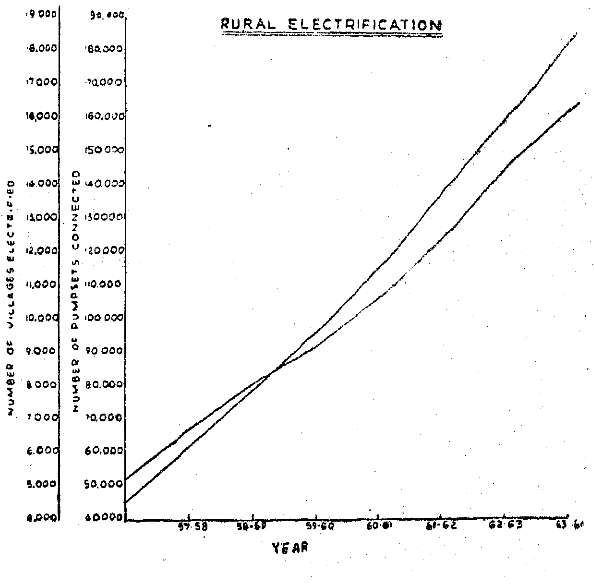
Statement showing the schemes included in the Third Plan.

Name of schemes.	*Provision during the Third Plan period.*	*Revised Five-Year Plan provision.*	*Actual expenditure during the first three years of third Plan.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	(IN LAKHS OF RUPEES.)		
Continuing Schemes—			
1 Periyar Hydro-Electric Scheme, I Stage	12·00	12·00	7·78
2 Kundah Hydro-Electric Scheme, I and II Stages ..	2,77·00	4,21·00	3,22·73
3 Sandynallah Reservoir Scheme	30·00	49·09	52·02
	3,19·00	4,82·09	3,82·53
New Schemes—			
4 Mettur Tunnel Hydro-Electric Scheme I and II Stages.	5,52·00	12,85·31	8,86·53
5 Kundah Hydro-Electric Scheme, III Stage	23,06·00	23,06·00	14,35·33
6 Periyar Hydro-Electric Scheme, II Stage	94·00	94·00	47·19
7 Anamalai Hydro-Electric Scheme (Parambikulam Project).	5,00·00	7·22,00	1,79·74
8 Kodayar Hydro-Electric Scheme	Nil.	2,00·00	23·40
9 Madras Plan Extension IV Stage	Nil.	2,00·00	1·57
10 Transmission and Distribution Project	30,28·00	28,28,00	15,82·73
11 Rural electrification	30,00·00	30,00·00	20,50·71
12 Investigation of new schemes	20·00	40·00	16·57
13 Loans to licensees	2,00·00	27·02	27·02
	97,00·00	1,07,02·33	62,00·79
Grand total	1,00,19·00	1,11,84·42	65,83·32

M.S.E.B.

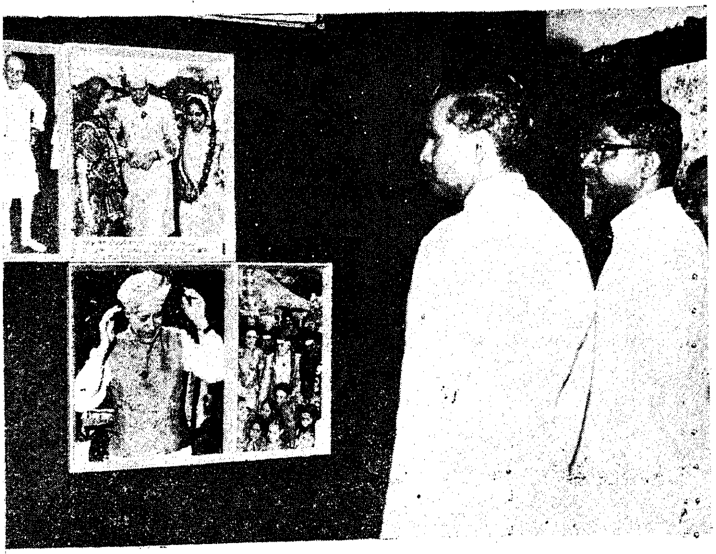
ELECTRICITY DEVELOPMENT





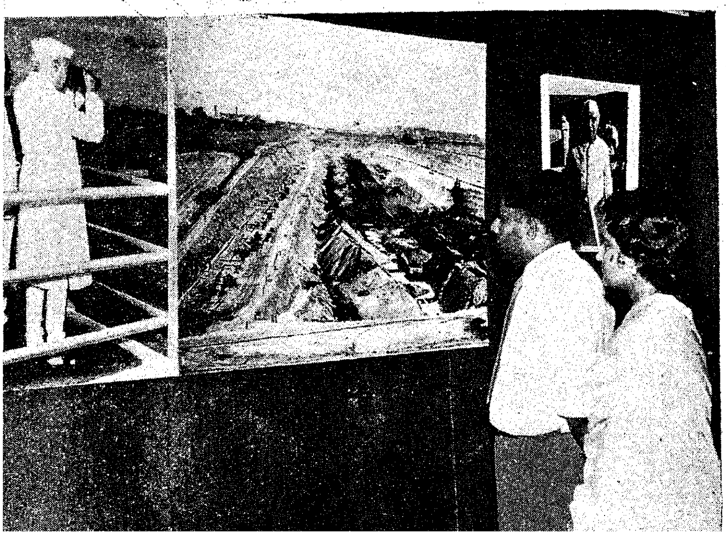
JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

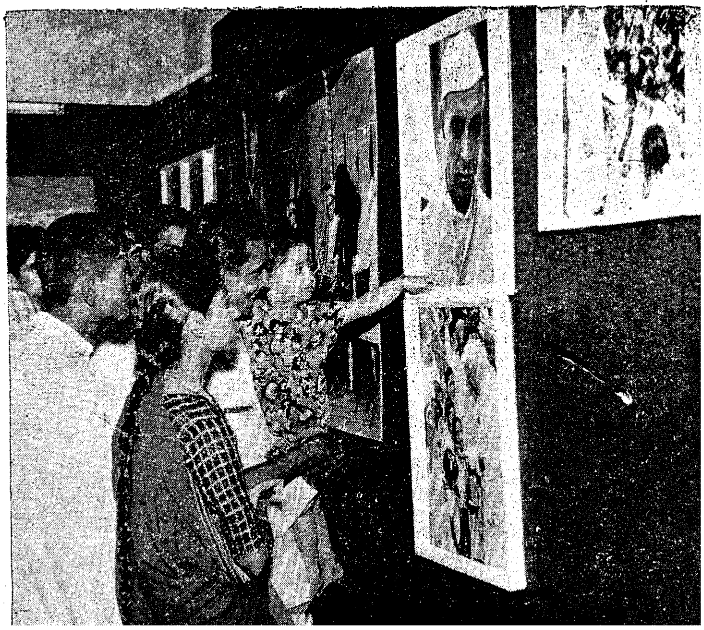
A PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION



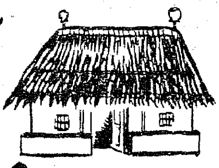
"This was a man, who with all his mind and heart, loved India and the Indian people. And they in turn, were indulgent to him and gave all their love most abundantly and extravagantly"—Jawaharlal Nehru

To perpetuate the memory of Sri Jawaharlal Nehru and to rouse the people to the ideals he cherished, Exhibition of Jawaharlal Nehru in photographs taken in the past is being held all over the country. (Above From New Delhi Exhibition. Others are from the Exhibition organised by the Information and Publicity Department at State Information Centre, Madras.





Rehabilitation of Slum Dwellers



A conference of Municipal Commissioners and Mayors was held at Hyderabad from July 31 to August 4, 1964, which discussed, among other things, the problem of slum clearance. Here an attempt has been made to analyse the problem of slums and the steps being taken to remove them.

During the last 50 years the population of urban areas has markedly increased following the growth of trade and industry and migration of rural population to the cities in search of employment. All large cities like Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi suffer from congestion, over-crowding and slums.

The situation is hardly better in the rural areas, where houses lack even essential amenities like water-supply and drainage.

In view of the magnitude of the problem, the Slum Clearance Scheme of the Government of India has, to start with, been extended to the urban areas only.

Three problems

The slum areas pose three important problems. Firstly, these areas have to be made fit for human habitation. This can be done by carrying out improvements in the areas, such as provision of water-supply, drainage, street lights, paved streets and baths. If the areas are not capable of improvement, there has to be wholesale clearance and re-construction of the houses.

Secondly, protection has to be given to slum dwellers against eviction from their present lodgings. In most of the cases, the structures or land belong to private owners, who wish to evict the present tenants and get vacant possession of the property, as there has been a considerable appreciation in the land prices.

Thirdly, provision has to be made for the re-housing of slum dwellers in improved or re-constructed buildings at reasonable rents.

To deal with these and allied matters, the Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act was passed by Parliament in 1956, for the Union Territories. It provides for improvement and clearance of slum areas, protection for tenants against eviction, and acquisition of land in slum areas at much lower rates than that payable under the Land Acquisition Act. It seeks to place the burden of improvement and clearance of a slum area on the owner in the first instance and, if he fails to discharge the liability within a period of 12 months, the competent authority can acquire and develop the area itself.

The working of the Act has, however, revealed certain difficulties which impede the progress of the clearance. An Amending Bill, has, therefore, been introduced in Parliament to remove them. The main features of the Bill are—

(i) the competent authority can undertake the redevelopment work itself in the very beginning or after such work has been undertaken by the owner if it is found that he is not excuting it satisfactorily and speedily;

(ii) the competent authority will have the power to put old tenants in occupation of the improved or redeveloped premises, if those tenants elect to re-occupy them;

(iii) in order to avoid harassment of tenants and infructuous litigation, no suit for eviction of a tenant from a slum will be instituted except with the previous permission of the competent authority; and

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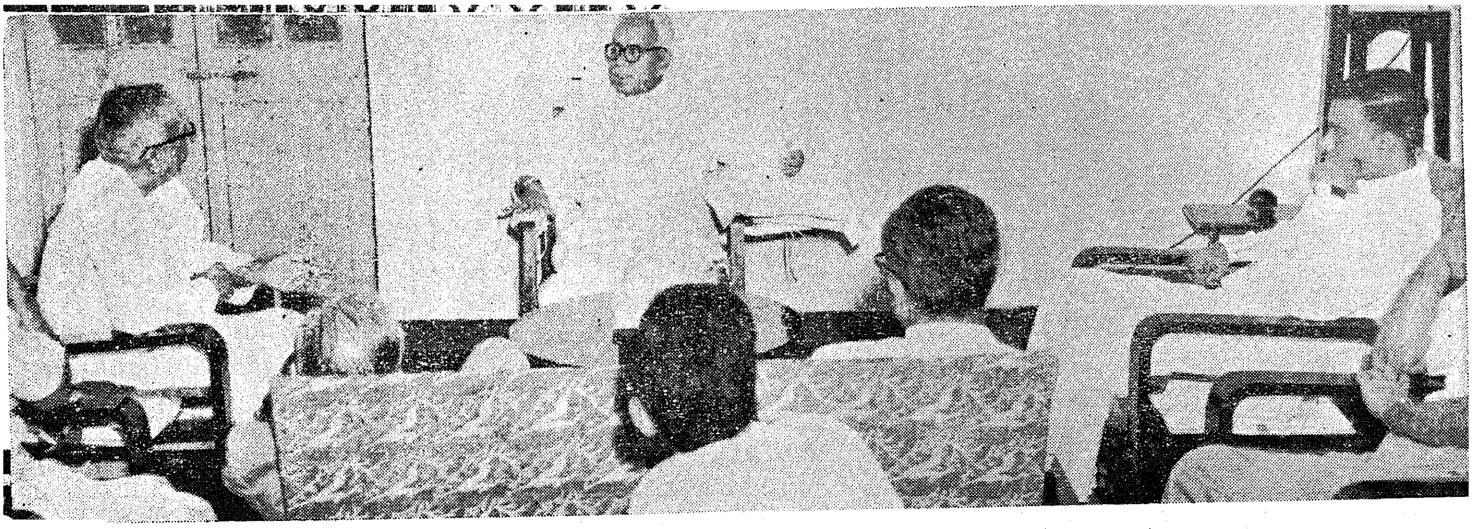
Mental slums are more dangerous to mention than material slums

DR. S. RADHAKRISHNAN



A meeting of the Santhanam Committee on Panchayat Elections held at the Chief Minister's residence on 6th August 1964.

(iv) no injunction in respect of any action taken or intended to be taken by the competent authority under the Act will be granted by any Civil Court.

The Bill has already been passed by the Lok Sabha and will be considered by the Rajya Sabha in its next session.

After the original Act was passed by Parliament in 1956, the Central Government requested the State Governments also to enact similar legislation for the improvement and clearance of slum areas in their States. Nine States—Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal—have already passed the necessary legislation and five others—Bihar, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Orissa and Rajasthan—are taking steps to pass such legislation. After the Amending Bill has been passed, its copies will be circulated to the State Governments for making suitable changes in their statutes.

Slum clearance scheme

In May 1956, the Central Government introduced the Slum Clearance Scheme, providing for the grant of financial assistance to the State Governments or local bodies to the extent of 75 per cent of the approved cost of houses constructed for slum dwellers. Initially, out of this 75 per cent financial assistance, 50 per cent was given as loan and 25 per cent as subsidy; but from 1958–59, the proportion of loan and subsidy has been made $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent : $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. In the case of sweepers and scavengers, the amount of subsidy is 50 per cent—$12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent being provided by the Minister of Home Affairs. The remaining 25 per cent of the cost of the house is provided as subsidy by the State Government or local body. Thus, the total amount of subsidy ranges from $62\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to 75 per cent of the approved cost of houses. This is being given to keep the rent of houses within the paying capacity of slum dwellers.

The Scheme also provides for the grant of financial assistance on the same pattern for the improvement of slum areas in cases where they are situated on public lands or on private lands which have been requisitioned for a period of 10 to 15 years.

Up to the end of March 1964, the total number of dwelling units sanctioned by the State Governments and the Union Territories was about 84,000 at a cost of about Rs. 29 crores. Out of these, about 43,000 units have been completed and the total expenditure incurred is about Rs. 22 crores.

The main reasons for the slow progress are considered to be :

(i) difficulties in the clearing of slum areas and acquisition of land required for the re-housing of slum dwellers ;

(ii) reluctance of the slum dwellers to move to other sites ; and

(iii) lack of requisite interest by the implementing agencies, which are mostly the Corporations and Local Bodies.

It has already been suggested that all State Governments should enact legislation for the speedy improvement or redevelopment of slum areas and the acquisition of land for the re-housing of slum dwellers. They can suitably adopt the Central Act, as amended.

As regards the second difficulty, it is considered necessary that the slum dwellers should be prevailed upon to move to other sites. Most of the existing slum areas are over-crowded and it would not be possible to accommodate all the occupants in the existing premises after their improvement or reconstruction. The law has, therefore, to provide for the re-housing of slum dwellers at the existing as well as other sites. One of the State Acts provides that the slum dwellers will have to be re-housed within a radius of one mile from the place of their present residence. This is not considered practicable in big and congested cities.

The basic need is that the Corporations and Local Bodies should take active interest in this work, particularly when 75 per cent of the finance is being provided by Government. This matter was considered at the meeting of the Mayors and Municipal Commissioners of big Corporations held in New Delhi in October 1962 and they agreed to give high priority to the improvement and clearance of slums, especially those which were predominantly inhabited by sweepers and scavengers. However, not much seems to have been done in this direction.

The Union Ministry of Works and Housing has suggested to the Mayors' conference that the Corporations or Local Bodies should set up separate departments for this work. They should carry out a survey of the slum areas in their jurisdiction, assess the total problem and draw up a phased programme for the re-housing of slum dwellers spread over a period of 15 years.

Knowledge

Knowledge is not something to be packed away in some corner of our brain, but what enters into our being, colours our emotion, haunts our soul, and is as close to us as life itself. It is the over-mastering power which through the intellect moulds the whole personality, trains the emotions and disciplines the will.

—Dr. S *Radhakrishnan*

Slum Clearance Scheme in Madras State

The shortage of housing accommodation in the State became acute after the last war. The State Government recognised the urgency of the problem and started giving financial assistance mainly through co-operative institutions. The Government of India also made a start in this direction during the First Plan period. Public assistance for housing became greatly enlarged with the advent of the Second Plan and schemes were put through by the Government of India for providing special assistance to slum dwellers, industrial workers and handloom weavers. The anticipated total outlay on all types of housing under " Plan Schemes " during the Third Plan period will be Rs. 11·20 crores, against the Second Plan outlay of Rs. 6·19 crores.

The Scheme was started in 1956–57

Nature of the scheme—Centrally-sponsored for slum dwellers with a monthly income of not more than Rs. 175.

Third Plan allocation—Rs. 300·00 lakhs.

Ceiling cost—

O.D. Ps.—Rs. 1,400.

Skeletal house—Rs. 2, 200.

Small two roomed houses—

(*a*) Single-storeyed—Rs. 3,650.

(*b*) Double-storeyed—Rs. 3,850.

(*c*) Multi-storeyed—Rs. 3,850.

(*d*) Multi-storeyed in the heart of the town in congested area—Rs. 5,100.

The overall ceiling cost may be raised by Rs. 500 extra per dwelling unit in towns with a population of more than three lakhs and Rs. 200 extra per dwelling unit in towns where the population is found one to three lakhs except for item (*d*) above.

Pattern of assistance—

Loan—37½ per cent from the Government of India.

Subsidy—

37½ per cent from the Government of India.

25 per cent from the State Government.

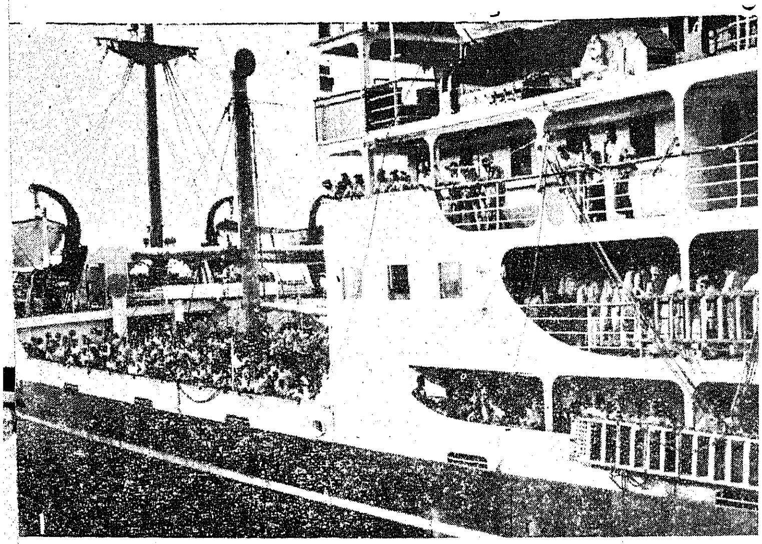
All excess over ceiling cost met by State Government as additional subsidy.

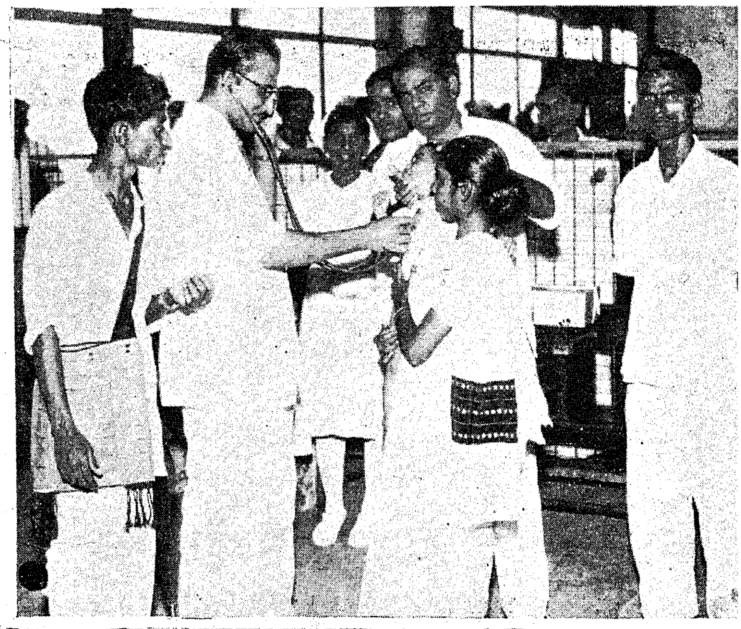
Third Plan targets and achievements. (1)	*State Housing Board.* (2)	*Madras Corporation.* (3)	*Local Bodies.* (4)
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		
Total allocation	270·00	..	30·00
Amount untilised up to 31st December 1964	101·78	10·79	2·69
Number targetted (3rd Plan).—			
Plots	6,500	..	..
Tenements	3,800	..	..
Number completed.—			
Plots	3,650	..	..
Tenements	1,102	..	..
Number nearing completion.—			
Plots	..	..	..
Tenements	..	..	..
Number in progress.—			
Plots	..	..	..
Tenements	..	..	..
Budget Provision for 1964-65 ..	54·00	6·00	—

SLUM CLEARANCE SCHEME

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Total Plan provision 1956–61	1,68·00
Actual Expenditure 1956–61	90·85
Total Plan Provision 1961–66	3,00·00
Accounts 1962–63	60·38
Revised Estimate 1963–64	60·00
Budget 1964–65	60·00

INDIAN *Repatriates* from BURMA





The first batch of 1,500 Indian Repatriates from Burma rived at Madras Harbour on 23rd July 1964.

1. The Ship S. S. Mohammedi which brought them home.
2. Sri V. Ramiah, Minister for Works with the Repatriates.
3. The Repatriates with their children.
4. Waiting for disembarkation.
5. To transit camps.

Toxity in Groundnut Cake—A Word of Caution

By

SRI I. D. MANTRAMURTI G.M.V.C., B.V. SC.,

Director of Animal Husbandry, Madras

This note is extracted from an already published work with the idea of cautioning live-stock owners against the use of poor quality groundnut oil-cake which if carelessly used might produce deletarious effect on the health of cattle resulting in lowered vitality and poor milk yield.

Mould infection of oil seed cake has long been suspected as a possible cause of the so called 'Obscure disease' in cattle but only in recent years the problem have been investigated and associated with feeding of toxic groundnut oil-cake. India, as a premier country in the production of groundnut is exporting groundnut and its products to the foreign countries-mainly to Britain. The groundnut has thus become a foreign exchange earner to the country. In Britain, during the year 1960, the cause for some disease in Turkeys was suspected to be due to some toxic substance in the groundnut meal used as a feed supplement. Some recent batches of groundnut meal exported from this country appear to have been rejected due to the toxic substance. Therefore the need for testing every sample of the imported groundnut and its products has arisen and every country has started testing for the toxin.

Characterics of the toxin

Aflatoxin as we all know is a toxin produced by the mould Aspergillus Flatus. This fungus is a common mould. It can be isolated from many stored dried food-stuffs and from tropical soils. It grows rapidly and requires moisture. At tropical temperature (30°C.) it will grow at 80–85 per cent relative humidity and above. This corresponds to the moisture contents of groundnut kernels and defatted meals. This mould attacks the groundnut kernels if the groundnut in shell is not dried quickly after harvest. Most of the moulds discolur the kernel and produce a bad odour and taste. The mould produces a dozen or more closely related-toxins along with AFLATOXIN. The toxic principle is harmful to any form of life.

While the nuts are still in the ground, their moisture content is high. Inspite of this, the fungus does not normally attack the kernel at this stage. This may perhaps be due to the protective mechanism of the growing nut, the thick shell and the seed coat. If the nuts are left unharvested beyond maturity, the fungus attack can occur in the ground and may be serious. Insects attacking the nuts prepare the way for the stepping in of the fungus by breaking down the natural barriers.

The critical stage is immediately following the harvest. The atmospheric conditions and the harvesting practice must be good for effective drying so that the fungus cannot attack the kernels. Harvesting in the rainy season, incomplete drying, bad techniques adopted in the stacking of the plants after harvest all these contribute for mould infection with subsequent development of AFLATOXIN.

Sri G. Bhuvarahan, Information and Publicity Minister, is seen in the picture releasing the book "Annal Nehruvin Amudamoligal" at Children's Theatre on 16th August 1964.

The oil miller has to handle a large quantity of kernels at a time and cannot make a selection. Spoilt kernels also do contain some oil and hence all the kernels are used for crushing. If some samples contain the toxin, it is passed on to the cake and not to the oil. Even deoiling by use of solvents does not remove the toxic substance. If the toxin is in traces it may not be injurious. Abnormal quantities are definitely hazardus to the health of animals which may receive the meal as feeds.

Species susceptible

Cattle, Pigs, Turkey and Ducks are very susceptible. The young ones are more susceptible than the adults. Sheep and chicken are somewhat resistant. The hatchability of eggs from affected hens is not affected. The toxin is not traced in these eggs and the latter are fit for human consumption. There is no evidance at present to show whether Aflatoxin produces harmful effects in man.

Need for caution

Ground nut meal is a very commonly used ingredient of foods for all forms of livestock, forming one of the most useful sources of vegetable protein. It may be used in poultry rations in amounts ranging from 5 to 20 per cent.

Groundnut protein is used for human supplementary feeding for infants and young children. This is usually in the form of groundnut flour containing about 50 per cent protein. In India, *Multipurpose food* based on groundnut flour is being produced. The nutritive value of such products and their usefulness as good dietary supplementary as good dietary supplement and for the relief of protein malnutrition has been fully established. Therefore uncontaminated hand-selected nuts are quite essential for making the meal. As a further safe-guard testing for AFLATOXIN also has to be under taken.

We commonly see roasted ground nuts being sold in markets, street corners, railway stations, bus stands, etc. They are used as such or are consumed in various blends. Unscrupulous vendors may mix mouldy kernels with good ones and market them. These kernels may contain the toxin.

Though it is difficult to state how far we are exposed to any danger by consumption of products containing toxin, it has been reported that the toxin is carcinogenic to mammals.

Once the toxin has developed it is rather difficult to remove it. The following methods are suggested for the prevention of mould attacks :—

1. Mechanical Driers can be used for drying the harvested crops (not suitable for India).
2. The harvest should not be done in the rain.
3. The stacking of plants after harvest should be perfect.
4. Nuts should not be left in the gorund unharvested beyond the stage of maturity.
5. Mouldy kernels should be avoided by millers.
6. Hand selected good groundnuts should be used for making groundnut meal for feed supplements.
7. Educative work has to be undertaken for the vendors and buyors of groundnuts so that they may exer cise some care.
8. Alkali wash should be used in the refining process in the preparation of vanaspathi.

Efforts in India

The Indian Central Oil Seeds Committee and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, are keenly alive to the problem and have started taking steps in the right direction. The toxin present in the groundnut and in the cake produced in different areas will be traced. Producers will be warned wherever possible.

Regional Research Laboratory at Hyderabad has started work on this. Mysore Institute will colloborate in the study. Arrangements for systematic check on specimens prior to export are also being made. U.D.S.A. and other agencies have offered to finance researches leading to adequate control measures.

The Medical Research Councils has under taken to study the work on aspects of problem ralated to human health. The State Animal Husbandry Department will also launch a programme of investigation and research on this problem.

Conclusion

Fungi grow rapidly in foodstuffs in many parts of the tropics. Some of these food therefore may contain fungal metabolites. The work on groundnut toxicity will have the way for other scientific personnel to concentrate on these fungal metabolites. This will give an impetus to further work on 'Mycotoxicosis' and possibly lead to the solution of several animal diseases on unknown etiology.

When we think we know, we cease to learn

—Dr. S. RADHAKRISHNAN

Indian Press at A Glance (1963)

Number of—	1963	1962
Dailies	503	481
Tri-weeklies and bi-weeklies	49	28
Weeklies	2,163	2,076
Others	5,075	4,812
Total, excluding 'miscellaneous' (former 'B' category) papers	7,790	7,397
Miscellaneous (former 'B' category) papers	1,960	1,814
**Circulation (lakhs)—*		
Dailies	55·79	53·80
Tri-weeklies and bi-weeklies	0·68	0·32
Weeklies	59·01	55·76
Others	87·43	82·70
Total	202·91	192·58

Percentage increase in circulation—	1963	1962	1961
Dailies	3·7	13·7	2·6
All papers	5·4	8·8	4·7

Ownership Pattern (percentages), 1963—	
Individuals	50·2
Societies and Associations	22·8
Firms and Partnerships	7·5
Joint stock Companies	8·1
Others	11·4

Common Ownership—	1963	1962
Number of dailies under common ownership	143	130
Circulation of dailies under common ownership (lakhs)	38·17	35·46
Percentage to total circulation of all dailies	68·4	65·9

Lauguage-wise break-down (Daily papers), 1963—	*Number.*	*Circulation** (lakhs).
Hindi	142	7·64
Urdu	64	2·60
English	54	14·52
Marathi	41	5·36
Malayalam	39	6·13
Kannada	34	1·74
Gujarathi	33	4·41
Tamil	29	6·88
Punjabi	15	0·46
Telugu	13	1·77
Bengali	9	3·03
Oriya	5	0·75
Assamese	1	0·07
Others (including bi-lingual and multi-lingual)	24	0·43
Number of journalists employed by 308 dailies (1963)	5,199	
	1963	1962
Number of dailies with circulation over a lakh	9	9
Highest circulation for a daily (single editions only) (lakhs)	146,819	136,595
Number of periodicals with circulation over a lakh	10	10
Highest circulation for a periodical (lakhs)	268,074	254,952

Classification of Periodicals (1963)—	
News and Current Affairs	2,142
Literary and Cultural	1,063
Religion and Philosophy	901
Commerce and Industry	308
Others	2,087
Total	6,501

*In respect of papers for which data were available.

BOOK REVIEW

A Book on Saraswathi Mahal Library in Tamil

Sri O. A. Narayanasamy, B.A., B.L., Honorary Secretary of Tanjore Maharaja Serfoji's Saraswathi Mahal Library, has done a distinct service in publishing a small booklet in Tamil giving details about this Library.

This Library, probably one of the biggest Oriental Manuscripts Library in the world is a veritable treasure-house of knowledge. This Library in its present form is said to have originated in the 16th Century. A fine and rare collections of manuscripts are now available in this Library as well as descriptive catalogues for these.

Though the book is small it is great in its contents. A cursery glance of this booklet will convince that this Library is a 'must' place of visit for those who are interested in literature.

Intensive Agricultural Production

A Working Group, set up by the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation, has suggested that C.D. Blocks be classified on the basis of availability of water resources. The idea is to facilitate an intensive approach to agricultural production.

The Working Group, with Sri B. Mukherji, Managing Director, State Bank of India, as Chairman, was appointed in November 1963 to suggest criteria for classification of Blocks for purposes of implementing selected agricultural programmes. It was also asked to recommend in broad terms the programmes for each category of Blocks.

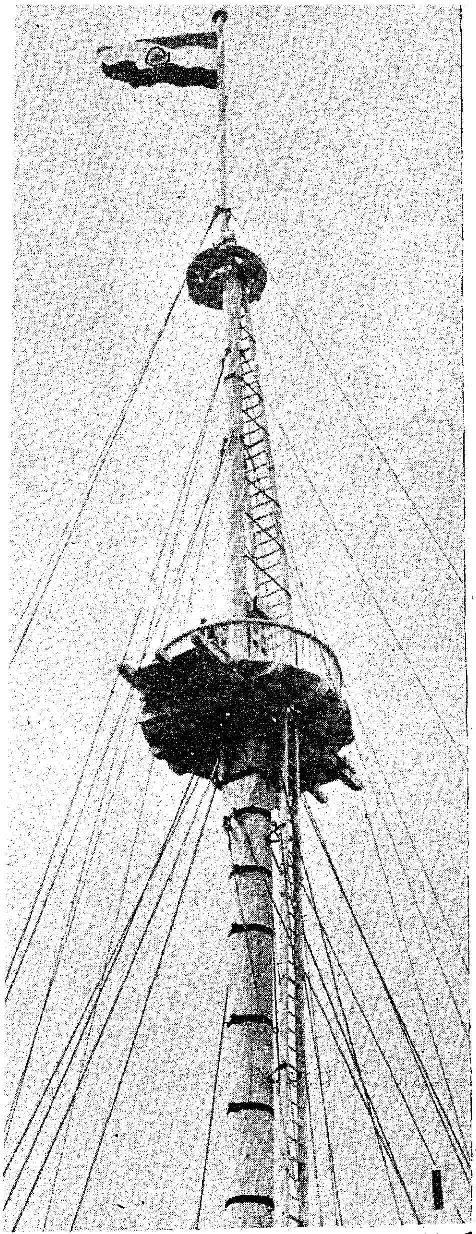
The categories of blocks envisaged by the Working Group are : (1) Blocks having an assured water-supply where definite programmes of agricultural production can be taken up immediately ; (2) Blocks which have a big potential for agricultural development provided the land and water resources are first developed ; and (3) Blocks where agriculture is not an economic proposition or which have no development potential.

The Group observes that though increase in agricultural production results from various factors, one essential requirement for stable agricultural production is an assured supply of water. The Group is, therefore, firmly of the view that only one criterion, that of assured water-supply, should be adopted for classification of areas from the point of view of intensive agricultural development.

Together with intensive agricultural programmes, promotion of dairying, poultry and animal husbandry have been recommended for the blocks in the first category. For blocks in the second category, programmes like irrigation, soil conservation, drainage, flood control, levelling, etc., have been suggested.

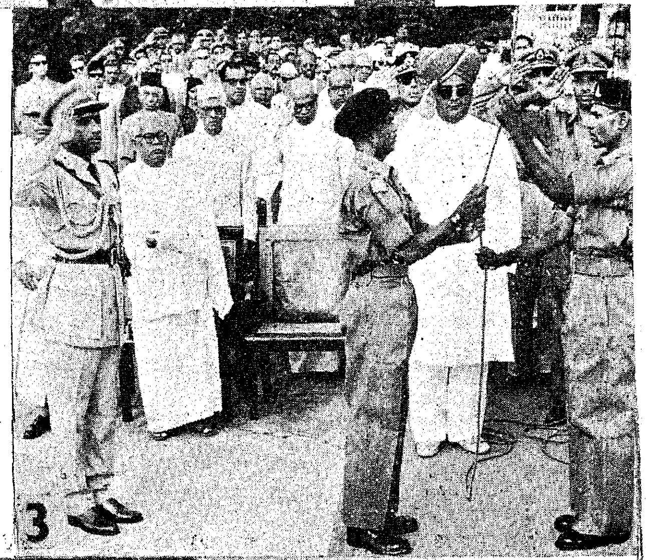
In Blocks where agriculture is uneconomic, intensive programmes of animal husbandry, milk production and sheep and wool development are envisaged.

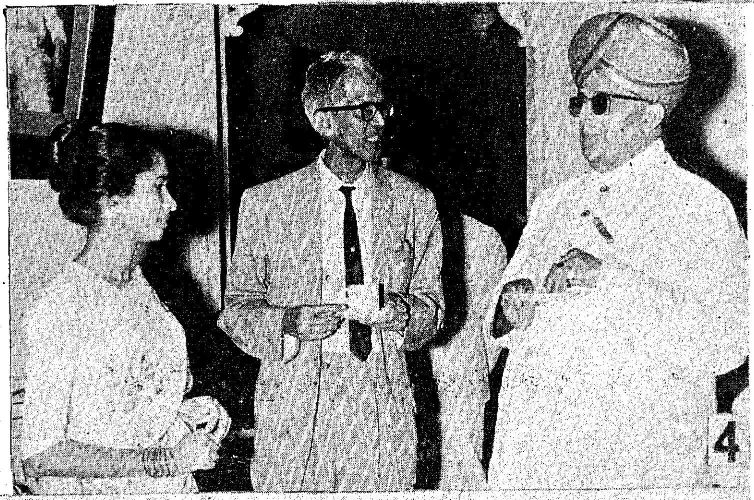
The Group has stressed the need to provide incentives to the Village Level Worker and Panchayati Raj institutions in organising programmes for increasing agricultural production.

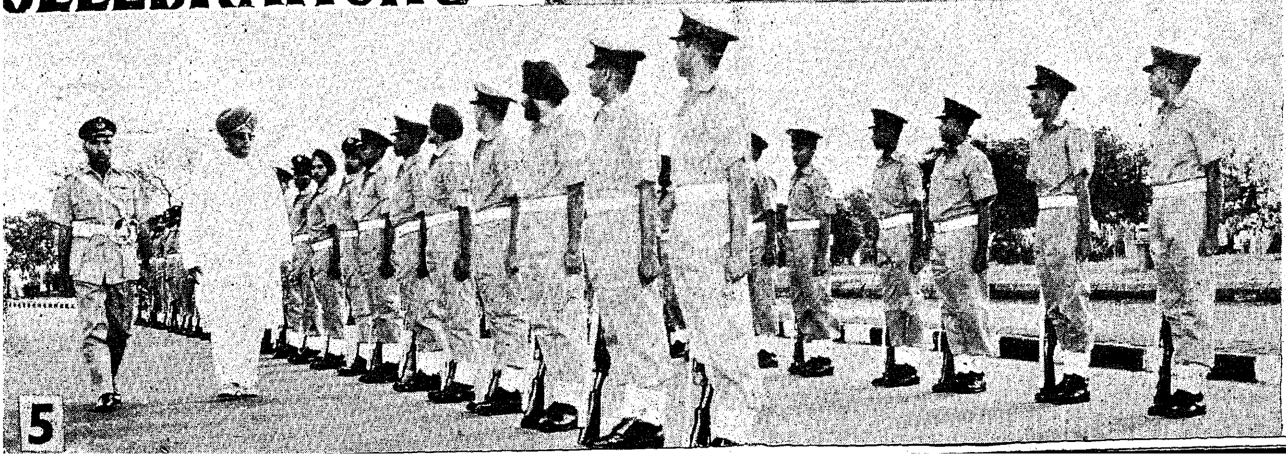


INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATIONS

1. Seventeenth Independence Day.
2. The Chief Minister receives the Governor at the Fort.
3. Flag Hoisting.
4. The Chief Secretary with the Governor at the Garden Party in the Rajbhavan.
5. The Governor taking the Salute.







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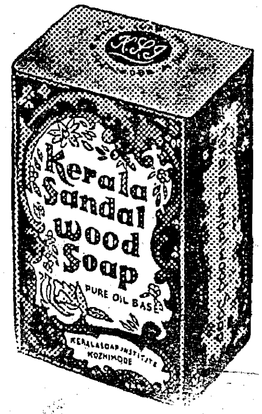

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